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ROMANIA MAKES PROPOSALS AT VIENNA CSCE MEETING

AU072025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 7 Feb 87

["Romania's Stance at the All-European Meeting in Vienna" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/2/1987 -- This week the states participating in the all-European meeting in Vienna started examining the proposals regarding the furtherance of the process of strengthening security and expanding the multilateral cooperation on the continent. Romania advanced a series of proposals on the major items on the meeting's agenda.

Given the fact that the largest arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons were concentrated in Europe seriously threatening both the European peoples and the world as a whole, Romania proposes the organization of a conference on conventional disarmament in Europe which should have as a starting point the proposals in the appeal and programme of the Warsaw Treaty participating states and the proposals made by the NATO countries. In Romania's outlook all the states participating in the European security and cooperation process should take part and make a tangible contribution to the proceedings on an equal footing, strictly observing the democratic norms agreed upon in Helsinki. Until an accord is reached in this repsect Romania suggests that each participating state unilaterally pass to an at least five per cent reduction of its conventional weapons, troops and military spending. As is known, Romania is the first country of the two military alliances that already reduced its arms and troops by five per cent and its military spending by approximately ten per cent.

Romania is of the opinion that Europe should play an important part in bringing aobut the conclusion of accords on disarmament, on nuclear disarmament first and foremost. Romania thinks action should be taken for the conclusion of an accord between the USSR and the USA on the withdrawal, already this year, of the medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, and all states should work for such an agreement and for the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the continent. To this end, Romania proposes the setting up of a committee of European countries which should cooperate with the nuclear states, with the USSR and the USA in particular, in reaching an accord on the withdrawal of the respective missiles as well as on the elimination of all nuclear weapons and bases from Europe.

Romania also reiterated its belief that the creation of zone of peace and good neighbourhood, free fron nuclear and chemical weapons, from foreign military bases in the Balkans, in central and northern Europe would make a significant contribution to the cause of security and cooperation on the Continent, to the consolidation of peace and confidence among states. So, the Vienna meeting is called upon to back the building of like zones in various parts of Europe. For lessening tension and heightening confidence in Europe, Romania considers that such measures must be taken as: the banning of the shows of force and large military maneuvres, particularly of these in which several countries take part, near the borders of other states, the limitation of military activities of the two alliances, the dismantlement of the foreign military bases and the withdrawal of the troops stationed in the territories of other countries, the establishment, on the contact line between the two military alliances, of a largest possible corridor free of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons. Romania also considers it necessary that zones of 100-150 km be crated along inter-state frontiers, where the emplacement of armed forces and weapons should be strictly limited. Romania suggests that the Vienna meeting address an appeal to all nuclear-weapons possessor states, the U.S. and USSR first of all, for the cessation of the nuclear tests. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, she proposes that the meeting declare for the holding of a special international conference on banning the nuclear tests. At the same time, Romania considers that until an adequate accord is achieved on banning the outer space militarization, all actions of outer space arming should be stopped. Fitting on the same line is also the proposal for the holding of an international conference on non-militarization of outer space and the use of that space for peaceful purposes only.

Taking account of the importance of economic and technical-scientific cooperation for the European countries' progress, Romania suggests the organization of a conference on development of economic cooperation and cooperation in production among the European countries, as well as the organization of a conference on technical and scientific cooperation. Romania also proposes the creation of a standing European council for economic, technological and scientific cooperation.

Starting from the noxious effects of nuclear tests, from the phenomena that resulted from grave accidents in the operation of nuclear power stations and chemical installations, effects that bear on all countries in the continent, Romania suggests the holding of a special conference to convenant measures of environmental protection.

Romania works for the development of cooperation in all domains -- political, economic, scientific, cultural, human and so on. In this spirit, Romania considers that the Vienna meeting has to focus on the examination and convenanting of concrete measures leading to an actual settlement of major, real problems related to the securing of human rights in all their compartments and complexity, to the development of cooperation in culture, education and information. Romania proposes the holding of an expert meeting that should analyze the causes and effects of unemployment, and especially advance proposals for securing jobs, for youth in particular. At the same time, Romania suggests the organization of a European conference on education, on manpower training and instruction.

Romania considers that the meeting will have to debate the homeless problem and agree upon adequate measures, underscoring the need to combat grave phenomena manifest in some countries, like criminality, alcoholism, drug addiction, especially with the young people. Romania proposed the organization of a conference that should debate extensively these phenomena, their causes, and covenant concrete measures for their eradication. Romania opines that the Vienna meeting could also agree on measures and recommendations for the young people's education in the spirit of respect for work, of friendship and understanding, of collaboration and peace. The meeting, Romania considers, ought to lay foundations to a fruitful collaboration in this respect. Starting from the difficult conditions and situation of the emigrant workers, Romania considers that the meeting must discuss this matter, analyze the causes and agree upon measures for securing equal labour and payment treatment, for the observance of the human dignity of that category of workers. She is for the cessation of any activity and propaganda meant to stimulate emigration, which is used as a means of exploitation and of alluring experts.

Romania thinks that the Vienna meeting must address an appeal to all states to consolidate their collaboration, in order to ensure a faster economic and social progress of every country, so that adequate working and living conditions be ensured and the causes of emigration be removed. Romania is resolved to make her full contribution to the unfolding and conclusion with positive results of the Vienna meeting, to the efforts meant to promote disarmament, confidence, security, peace and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

ARMY DAILY PROTESTS NEVADA NUCLEAR TEST

AU081532 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Feb 87 p 4

[Unattributed commentary: "The Continuation of the Nuclear Tests in Nevada Are an Affront to Mankind"]

[Text] We kept on hoping until the end, despite everything that we know and learn daily about U.S. imperialism, its patronizing nature, and its ambitions for world domination. We hoped that reason would prevail over the sick aspirations, that the common cause -- namely the survival of mankind in the name of the advance and progress of civilization -- would defeat the dangerous pettiness of imperialism's class egoism, and that what was scheduled for 3 February 1987 would not take place.

There is no need for me here to give figures and statistics. We all remember, at least approximately, the relationship between the total number of nuclear tests carried out by the United States and the USSR since the first explosion in the New Mexico desert in 1945. We have counted with sorrow and growing revulsion the explosions in Nevada since 6 August 1985. After each extension of the Soviet moratorium we waited for the U.S. side to cross this bridge toward a nuclear-free world, because we all have equal need for such a manifestation of statesmanlike wisdom and responsibility toward the fate of the planet. It is a crime against humanity to measure the "benefit" of nuclear tests for one social system or the other when the only sensible thing is a comprehensive and complete ban on these tests.

The arms race is an open sore on the body of mankind. Today it swallows $2 million every minute, while in the same minute 30 children die of hunger or curable diseases. The continuation of nuclear tests will not sate the arms race but will only make it more greedy. Is it really true that the United States itself has no other use for this money, facing as it does the danger of a new disease that is assuming epidemic proportions, as well as the year of the homeless?

On the eve of the new century it is a crime against humanity and humaneness to continue to shatter the depths of the earth with nuclear explosions while our souls are paralyzed with fear for tomorrow. At present the world's nuclear arsenal is being supplemented every day with six new devices. Equations of an unacceptable new reality force themselves upon us, the simplest of them being this: A single nuclear submarine has a firepower equal to the whole of World War II. New units of measurement now confront us; Hiroshima has ceased to be the name of a town, but has become a measurement of death....

With all its imperfections and rending contradictions, mankind must live, and live in a worthy manner, without alarm for the future, without fear of a nuclear catastrophe. The haltiong of nuclear tests is a first step in this direction.

The first explosion in Nevada this year demonstrates that the U.S. ruling circles still have not grown sufficiently mature to adopt the only correct decision. However, this cannot, and must not, be the last word of the United States. The White House and the Pentagon have taken into their hands the further fate of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, and they should remember that whether it continues to remain in force depends solely on their actions.

KIRIL ZAREV DEPARTS ON VISIT TO POLAND 9 FEB

AU090959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side to the Bulgarian-Polish Commission on Economic and Scietific-Technical Cooperation, departed today for Warsaw, where he will take party in an international meeting.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SWEDISH BUSINESS LEADER

AU051907 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, February 5 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr Torbjorb Ek, president of the special committee to promote trade between Sweden and Bulgaria and president of the firm Hexagon, head of the representative group of Swedish businessmen to the Swedish Economic Days in Bulgaria.

In a friendly businesslike conversation the two sides discussed the state of economic relations between the two countries. They gave a positive assessment to the cooperation between Bulgarian enterprises and Swedish firms and above all to the mutual desire to seek new forms, enrich the existing ones, to promote direct production contacts and to realize projects of mutual interest.

The reception was attended by Mr Ivan Pekhlivanov, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association.

STATE COUNCIL HONORS SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

AU081924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has awarded Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order for his great merits in constructing socialism in the SRV, strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on his 80th birthday.

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA ANNOUNCED

PA031713 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Nicaragua and Bulgaria have signed an agreement in Sofia for expanding and deepening bilateral relations in the educational sector. The document was signed by Bulgarian Deputy Education Minister Dimitur Buchkov and Joaquin Solis, president of the Nicaraguan National Council for Higher Education. The agreement calls for Bulgaria to provide specialized training for professors from the Central American country. More than 1,000 young Nicaraguans are currently studying in socialist countries as part of an aid program that calls for the training of Nicaraguan professional cadres.

STROUGAL, ZHIVKOV TO VISIT PRC IN APR, MAY

OW061223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Beijing, Feb 6 KYODO -- Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov will visit China in early April and May, respectively, eastern diplomatic sources in Beijing said Friday.

The leaders of the pro-Soviet Eastern European countries will visit China at the invitation of Premier Zhao Ziyang, concurrently acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. Zhao himself is due to make a tour of Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria in June. The moves are taken as indicating a shift in China's foreign policy line from its West-oriented one following dismissal of Hu Yaobang from the post of party general secretary last month.

The sources said China has asked Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to visit the country this year instead of next year as scheduled. They also said China has invited Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, to visit the country. According to Chinese sources, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will visit Czechoslovakia, Poland and Bulgaria next month. The diplomatic sources said the Chinese party's left wing is calling for closer ties with other socialist countries.

The Soviet Union is trying to have Zhao visit Moscow at the time of his Eastern European tour but China is reluctant to comply with the request, the sources said. They also said Zhao told a Hungarian party delegation in Beijing last month that he will make the tour as both premier and acting general secretary.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE DINNER

Presidium Members Attend

AU081700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Continue Improving Forms and Methods of a Coordinated Course; Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze Arrived in Czechoslovakia"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, arrived in the CSSR yesterday, [4 February], for an official friendly visit at the CSSR Government's invitation. [passage omitted]

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and his wife yesterday [4 February] gave a festive dinner in the Cernin Palace in honor of Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and his wife.

The dinner was attended by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; Zdenek Horeni, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member; Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier. [paragraph continues]

Lucan, CSSR deputy premier; Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; Vratislav Vaknar, CSSR minister of interior; Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front; and by other personalities. Miroslav Zavadil and Viktor Lomakin, ambassadors of the two countries, were also present.

During the dinner, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Eduard Shevardnadze delivered speeches.

The dinner took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere. [passage omitted]

Shevardnadze Toast Reported

AU081927 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, at a gala dinner in the Cernin Palace in Prague on 4 February given in his and his wife's honor by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife]

[Text] I voice our joint joy at our arrival in the beautiful capital of fraternal Czechoslovakia. Golden Prague is dear to all of us not only as one of the centers of European and world culture, but as a conglomerate of wonderful historical and architectural monuments, progressive ideas, and grand deeds. It is our friends who lived, live, and will live here. Our meetings with them -- and I am thinking of the present and future meetings as well -- have always enriched, and will continue to enrich, the spiritual and political potentials of our peoples.

It was precisely this spirit that marked the opening of our talks, which build on the series of our friendly discussions and meetings of the year 1986 and the preceding years.

The exchange of views on bilateral cooperation and current problems of international life was detailed and fruitful, as always. As always, it confirmed our complete identify of views and the aspiration to strengthen our friendship and fraternity.

We have again noted such virtues of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations as absolute sincerity, mutual confidence, a joint approach to the fundamental questions of socialist construction and world politics, and close coordination of activity.

The key role in this is played by the continuously strengthening cooperation of the CPSU and the CPCZ and the regular meetings of the top representatives of our parties -- Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak. Thanks to these contacts, our friendly ties enrich even more the harmony of mutual relations between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

We arrived here at what is for our country a historic time. Its mood, contents, and enthusiasm are determined by the conclusions of the January session of the Central Committee of our party, in the spirit of which the line of the 27th congress toward restructuring and accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union is objectively linked with the life and work of each working person in our country.

At tomorrow's meeting with Comrade Gustav Husak, which we await with understandable excitement, we will provide, on instructions from Mikhail Gorbachev, very detailed information on the course of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee.

I think this meeting will provide us with a suitable opportunity to express sincere gratitude to our Czechoslovak friends for their active support for the ideas voiced in the speech at the session and in its resolution.

We have noticed a passage in a RUDE PRAVO article saying that Czechoslovak Communists and the working people of the CSSR follow with great interest the significant changes in the life of the USSR and that they study the new thoughts and ideas, which have inspirational power.

I would like to express the hope that the current restructuring in our country will strengthen the joint positions of socialism and that its positive results will be reflected in the future in the process of improving the international atmosphere. Restructuring also establishes highly favorable prospects for our bilateral relations.

I am glad to be able to say that the talks with you, Comrade Minister, have confirmed the bilateral determination to proceed jointly in international politics, to resolutely face up to the aggressive designs of imperialism, and to do everything within our power to halt the dangerous slide toward a nuclear catastrophe.

We have received with satisfaction the news of the UN General Assembly's positive resolution on the joint proposal of the countries of trhe socialist community to set up a universal system of peace and international security. We are firmly determined to continue to actively work our specific aspects of this idea within the UN framework.

Additional possibilities for asserting the concept of universal security are opened up by the Delhi Declaration on the principles of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence, which was signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. It expresses the socialist countries' fundamental view of the future of interstate relations.

In this connection, we devoted plenty of time to discourse on European security. The viability of the all-European process is significantly borne out by the results of the Stockholm conference. Perhaps the most important of them is the willingness and ability of its participatns to rise above and overcome differences. We see in this the guarantee of future important agreements that will radically improve the political atmosphere in Europe.

We hope, in particular, that it will be possible to open talks on reducing armed forces and conventional arms on an all-European scale, as has been proposed by the Warsaw pact member-states.

I would also like to believe that good will and common sense will also prevail at the Vienna conference of representatives of countries participating in the all-European conference.

Our country highly appreciates the active and dynamic approach adopted by Czechoslovak diplomacy to the solution of key foreign policy problems and its important contribution to strengthening the international positions and prestige of the socialist community. [paragraph continues]

We fully support the CSSR proposal to convene an all-European economic forum and your joint steps with the GDR concerning the declaration of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe and a zone without chemical weapons, along with other proposals.

We have made a good start in 1987. The active and dynamic beginning promises us that we will continue in this spirit -- not only in the domestic, but also in international policy; and not only in Europe but everywhere that people have for a long time been aspiring to a life in peace and quiet, without fear and anxiety.

This morning at the Olsany Cemetery, before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Zizkov Hill, and later, when looking at the grand works of human genius, I was constantly forced to think of our obligations to our forefathers.

They fulfilled their mission by fighting against the enemies of the homeland, creating unforgettable masterpieces, and erecting wonderful gothic and baroque monuments. No matter what miracles of science and technology and what jewels of literature and the arts our generation creates, it cannot regard its mission as completely fulfilled if it fails to pass on to the future a world without wars and without weapons.

In a city like Prague, at the banks of a river like the Vltava, and amid people like the fraternal Czechs and Slovaks, one tends to realize this responsibility with particular intensity. It is here that the ecological cross section of centuries of human civilization and its defenselessness in the face of the terrible instruments of war become more clearly apparent than elsewhere.

We must defend civilization. For mankind to be able to enter the 21st century without fear for its existence, for the preservation of its accomplishments, and for its future, we, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries must continue to wage our struggle for implementing the magnificent program of a world free of nuclear weapons.

We feel today the atmosphere of cordiality and friendship exuded by the people of Prague and we already have a presentiment of our meetings and discussions with the people of this glorious city. The streets of hundred-spired Prague await us tomorrow.

I would like to express the wish that a joint path of peace, prosperity, and success arise from these discussions. May peace and abundance enter each house, may every day of the year 1987 be marked by successes in meeting the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

EDITORIAL NOTES DIFFICULTIES OF RESTRUCTURING

AU062117 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Courageously, Without Fearing Conflicts"]

[Excerpts] We are living in a period that is chock-full of events. After the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session -- at which the party Presidium demanded, in its report, that "attention be focused primarily on the tasks with which we have so far failed to cope and on the negative trends that accompany plan fulfillment" and at which it emphasized that "this is not a matter of words, but a matter of specific deeds" -- society set itself into motion. [passage omitted]

Contemporaries know that we are now faced by restructuring for the third time. They also know that in the past things did not progress beyond experiments. But today, we are viewing the problems differently, in a more sober, realistic, scientific manner; moreover, we are not alone. It is no coincidence that the aktiv meeting [of 27 January] greatly emphasized the creative, theoretically cognizant, and programmatic activity of the CPSU and the tasks of its program, as well as the resolutions of the 27th Congress and of the individual Central Committee sessions that followed the congress. "The frank and innovative approach to all issues, whose solution is on the agenda of the day, all this represents for us an invaluable source of knowledge, and consolidates, in many respects, the certainty of our orientation and the practical steps which we want to and must carry out," Lubomir Strougal aid in stressing the significance of the Soviet experience.

Restructuring, as it is understood and carried out in the Soviet Union, has a dimension that is not merely inspirational. For some time, we have known that we have not been as successful as we would have liked in the national economy, partly because our economy is not linked with the international and especially the socialist division of labor to the extent demanded by the present times. Many very basic and decisive problems cannot be resolved without a crossing of the borders of individual countries. The mechanisms used to date for directing the national economies of the socialist states were not sufficiently supportive of integration processes. In this sector, too, we must adjust to current changes. This applies particularly to the transition from administrative to economic management methods in international socialist economic cooperation, and to the essential needs, which is now already an opportunity, to establish direct relations, to set up joint enterprises, and so forth.

We must also learn from the recent past, from the implementation of the principles of the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management in the National Economy. The consistent implementation of the principles of this document in practice would have led to results that would definitely have been far better than those finally achieved. But this would have meant a refusal to withdraw in the face of conflicts, a lack of fear of undertaking sound risks and, for instance, courage to introduce into remunerations a far greater dependence on the final result of work or a deepening of the working people's participation in planning even via counterplanning.

We will now have to avoid making such mistakes. We must not retreat, we must not get scared. To be honest, there is nowhere to retreat. The important thing is not to keep waiting. In restructuring work, every one of us has a task and a duty. For example, both a theoretician, who should help work out the Principles of Restructuring the CSSR's Economic Mechanism and a worker, from whom we demand more courage in pointing out disorders, and in demanding with greater emphasis that things be put right, must play their parts. In the context of what has been said before, our foremost and very exacting critic will be the working people's good or bad decisions. It is self-evident that we will have to listen to these voices far more than heretofore, and let ourselves be guided by them.

As was said at the aktiv session on ensuring implementation of the resolution adopted by the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee session, restructuring is not the concern of economists alone; it also opens a wide field for political, ideoeducational, and organizational work. A lot is expected here from party agencies and organizations, from individual communists -- especially in the fight for the thoughts and deeds of people in every workplace.

Although many people have perhaps not realized this, the restructuring has already started. For, in fact, it would have been wrong to wait for everything to be comprehensively put on paper. The novelties became valid in January 1987 -- it was inevitable that they come, and they had been prepared in advance. Other novelties will follow. However, as became obvious at the aktiv session, the very first experience shows how difficult it will be to push through the new ideas in practice if certain staffs, and not only the staffs in central agencies, fetter up the new principles into old rules. Here we must be very careful.

ARMY 'DEFENSE' EXERCISES COMPLETED 6 FEB

LD061743 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] The forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army ended today the two-sided [dvoustranne] tactical exercises during which they fulfilled tasks for practicing defense. All the aims of the exercises were met. In accordance with the final document of the Stockholm Conference the exercises were watched by 41 observers from 22 states.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INSTITUTE-RELATED FIGURES -- The committee of the Czechoslovak Foreign Commitee, which held a session in Prague on 28 January, discussed the institute's activity in 1986 and its tasks in the forthcoming period. This "voluntary social organization" maintains contacts with 63 fellow-countrymen's organizations, ensembles, editorial offices, and schools in 14 countries. In the coming period the institute will pay primary attention to informing Czechs and Slovaks in various parts of the world about life in the CSSR and explaining to them the idea of peaceful coexistence, concentrating on the countrymen's young generation in particular. The institute's magazine CESKOSLOVENSKY SVET [CZECHOSLOVAK WORLD] has an edition of 35,000 copies monthly. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 87 p 2 AU]

FROST HAMPERS RAILROADS -- A total of 1,298 railroad cars loaded with ore and metallurgicasl substrates stood frozen and could not be unloaded in the ostrava area on 1 January. In the Usti and Labem area 611 cars are standing frozen, and the unloading deficit for January amount to more than 0.5 million tons. Miners in North Bohemia cannot send on the coal they have extracted because of a lack of railroad cars. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 87 p 1 AU]

LASER PRODUCTION -- The TESLA Holesovice works in Prague is currently producing helium-neon lasers for surveying work, mining, and industrial use. The types produced are TKG 205; TKG 206; and TKG 206 N for explosive situations in mines. Production has also started on TKG 208 and 209 lasers for testing purposes. This year the plant will be able to deliver roughly 150 lasers together with spare tubes. Toward the end of the 5-year period it expects to produce abpout 1,000 lasers and 2,000-3,000 spare tubes. [Summary] [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 28 Jan 87 pp 1, 2, AU]

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST CALLED 'MONSTROUS PROVOCATION'

AU071724 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 5 Feb 87 p 5

[Klaus Wilczynski commentary: "U.S. Nuclear Arms Test: Against All Common Sense"]

[Text] The United States has carried out another nuclear arms test in the Nevada desert despite all the cautioning, warnings, and demands of the world public. Contrary to all common sense it thus jeopardizes the chance for a comprehensive nuclear arms test ban offered by the unilateral Soviet moratorium. And this moratorium was extended several times!

Correctly anticipating the storm of indignation the repeated challenge to mankind would stir up in its own country, Washington detonated the charge 2 days before the scheduled date. It thus intended to prevent the planned protests by U.S. peace forces at the test site. They took place nevertheless.

Only a few days before the monstrous provocation, Richard Perle, assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Defense, stirred up indignation even among U.S. allies with a statement at a military science conference in Munich. Perle termed a world without nuclear arms nonsense and undesirable. He defamed sober-minded politicians from European NATO countries in a rough manner. The sour reaction in Western Europe prompted Washington to dissociate itself from Perle's statements and to announce that he did not express the opinion of the administration, but the test in the Nevada desert evinces the opposite. This is the administration's policy -- the White House plans to spend $312 billion on it in the new fiscal year. Perle has only too clearly formulated this policy.

Whether veiled or unvarnished, this policy runs counter to the will of most people in all states. Proof of this are the immediate reactions to the test of governments, political personages, and organizations throughout the entire world. The protests and the struggle for a test ban agreement continue.

HONECKER VIEWS DEVELOPMENT, FOREIGN POLICY

AU061608 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb pp 3, 4

["Erich Honecker's Interview With AL-NAHJ Magazine" -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND headline]

[Text] East Berlin, ND -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, granted Fakhri Karim, editor in chief of AL-NAHJ, the theoretical organ of the communist and workers parties of the Arab countries, an interview on the development of the GDR and its foreign policy on 29 January in Berlin.

[Karim] Last April your country experienced a decisive highlight, the 11th SED Congress. How do you assess the results of this congress?

[Honecker] Party congresses are always highlights, not only in the life of our party but also of the whole people. They draw up a balance sheet of what has been achieved to date and map out the next stretches of the path. And so it was with the 11th congress last April. A few months later, it is now becoming quite clear that the 11th congress decisions have handed us the key to solving the main tasks of the present: the further shaping of advanced socialist society in line with our specific historic conditions, in the spirit of our party program.

1986 was a good year for our people. The politically stable and economically dynamic development of our country was accompanied by important improvements in the material and cultural standard of living. Here I include the stable low prices for basic necessities, rents, tariffs, and services which have for decades become virtually a matter of course. We are thus continuing, and this is an important result of our congress -- the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy to the benefit of the people -- and we are successfully shaping an advanced socialist society.

The produced national income rose by 4.3 percent, largely as a result of the increase in labor productivity. The intensification of production continues to deepen. Our economic growth is thus increasingly determined by an effective linkage of socialism's advantages with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

The joint efforts of the working people and their creative labor daily show that the decisions of the 11th congress determine our actions. Their realization is borne by the whole people because they serve the whole people. Even if we have traveled only a short stretch of the path mapped out by the 11th congress with a view to the year 2000, an important experience is nevertheless confirmed. Under real socialism man and his needs are the measure of all things. This determines the ends and means of socialist production. It is the advantages typical of socialism, such as public ownership of the means of production, a well functioning system of socialist planned economy, an ever-closer cooperation between central state management and planning, and the democratic participation of labor collectives that fill us with confidence and optimism about mastering the no easier demands of the coming period. Wherever production calls for creative thinking and acting, people's demands for art and culture also increase. Thus this social process permeates all spheres of life.

We are implementing the decisions of our congress both in the domestic and the foreign policy sphere. Here it becomes ever clearer how much the gain in international authority of our work for peace, for a switch to disarmament and detente depends on further strengthening socialism. Thus our state is proving itself as a stable mainstay of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe.

It has been confirmed that the policy of dialogue and cooperation help pave the way in reaching those agreements on which urgently needed improvements in the international situation, specific disarmament steps, and normal, predictable international relations depend. The danger of a nuclear war still has not been banished; rather, it is increasing due to the United States' adherence to SDI and Washington's distancing itself from the SALT II treaty. It is in the interest of all mankind to break through the vicious circle of the arms race. [paragraph continues]

Our republic will continue to steadfastly work for this in fraternal alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

The working people of our country are committed to these good and noble goals with all their hearts. Eloquent expression of this is seen in the slogan "My work station -- my battle station for peace." This is the great source of our strength and an unshakable foundation of the unity between party and people.

[Karim] Could you tell us what stage your economy has reached in mastering the challenges of the scientific-technical revolution, and what in the future you will concentrate on to link the advantages of socialism even more effectively with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution?

[Honecker] As a highly developed socialist industerial state with a qualified working class, an intelligentsia with rich traditions, a proven system of planning and management of the economy, and close cooperation in the CEMA, the GDR possesses all the preconditions needed to keep pace with the scientific-technical revolution's challenges. Here I also include our unified education system, which has to educate the skilled workers of tomorrow. Here too, far-reaching processes are taking place. Socialism needs and promotes all creative skills and talents.

At the congress we adapted our proven economic strategy to the new conditions and stressed above all the importance of the comprehensive intensification of production. We thus have succeeded in producing a far-reaching process of renewal in production. In this, our longstanding practice of reacting in time to emerging problems has proved itself, and has already saved us much loss of tempo and brought a gain in time in important spheres. Reacting in this way presupposes the willingness and ability of communists and responsible managers to adapt to the new tasks, not to persist in old habits, but to actively and creatively seek solutions. Such an approach to the realization of the economic strategy and to perfecting management, planning, and economic accountability also places greast demands on the further creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory and on the social sciences.

We shall continue the considerable rate of economic growth. The key technologies such as microelectronics and electronic computing are at the center of this. Everything is geared to the aim of vigourously advancing the economy and our society as a whole. Growth rates far in excess of the average in the production of microelectronic elements and the development of new switching circuits will allow us to set up a further 19,000 CAD/CAM workstations in 1987. The production of office and personal computers will increase 22.5 percent, and a further 14,693 robots will be introduced. Machine tool construction is speedily turning to production of numerically-controlled machining centers and flexibly automated manufacturing systems. Recently the FMS 1000 manufacturing system at the Fritz Heckert machine tool combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt became fully operational. This resulted in an increase in productivity to 380 percent.

The main contributors to the performance icrease are the combines, which have proved themselves as a modern form of large-scale production under conditions of intensification. They combine the advantage of social production with a unified management of all reproduction processes on a large scale. The combines also play a decisive role in increasing the efficiency of science and technology, as demanded by the decisions of the 11th congress. [paragraph continues]

Outstanding scientific-technical achievements in microelectronics, in the introduction of the CAD/CAM technology, and in the flexible automated manufacturing sections testify to their capability. These include products from the Carl Zeiss Jena combine; the "7 October" machine tool construction combine, Berlin; the Werner Lamburz polygraphical combine, Leipzig; the Household Equipment combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt; and the Textima Combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt. A new form of economc linkage of science and production, as reflected in contractual relations between 119 combines and the Academy of Sciences, universities and colleges, has proved successful.

[Karim] In the report of the Central Committee to the 11th congress, you emphasized that what has been accomplished so far is not all that can be achieved. What level is to be achieved by the 1986-90 5-Year Plan?

[Honecker] Life itself absolutely demands that one should not remain content with what has been achieved. The needs of people, the shaping of advanced socialist society, and the increasingly rapid development of international productive forces forever creates new challenges that we must meet. In its economic strategy, our party takes into account this qualitatively new phase in the development of our country. This strategy contains all the basic orientations needed to successfully master the aims set out until 1990 and beyond to be equipped for the tasks until the turn of the century.

We are concentrating our efforts on achieving, by means of greater effectiveness of science and technology, a level of technological achievement where the GDR can hold its own in the international arena. This includes maintaining comprehensive intensification on a lasting basis and accelerating the renewal of production. In so doing, our most important maxim is that microelectronics and the mass use of robots in socialism should not remove people from the labor process but make them masters of production, the controllers of technology.

The 1986-90 5-Year Plan, adopted as law by the People's Chamber, contains the specific and necessary tasks required for developing the economy and mastering the social and economic processes on a daily basis. For example, the produced national income is to increase by 25 percent by 1990. It is planned to achieve over 90 percent of this growth by increasing labor productivity. The aim is to increase it in industry by an annual 8.5 percent.

The targets of the 5-year plan provide for the key technologies to be applied on a broad scale and be used more effectively than presently. Microelectronics, modern computer technology, computer-aided construction, and the planning and regulating of production are to determine to an increasing degree our economy's capability. Entire work sections are to be rationalized, modernized, and automated. Electrical engineering electronics and machine construction will undertake the task of paving the way. For example, the manufacture of microelectronic component groups and equipment by the GDR economy is to increase from 30.5 billion to at least 42 billion marks in the period 1986-90. During the same period, a further 75,000 to 80,000 industrial robots are to be employed.

In conjunction with the increase in economic performance, the people's standard of living will continue to improve in accordance with the essence of socialism. [paragraph continues]

It is planned, for example, to build or modernize 1,064,000 apartments during this 5-year plan and to solve the housing question as a social problem by 1990. The population's real per capita income is to increase by over 21 percent. Our proven course of unity in economic and social policy will continue to have tangible benefits for everyone and will motivate workers to employ initiative and creativity to achieve the planned increases in production, productivity, and effectiveness.

[Karim] What is noticeable about the GDR's development is the close relationship between the SED and the working class, the intelligentsia, and other sections of the working people. What are the special characteristics of your party's work? What are your guidelines for the future in order to safeguard the growing influence of the party in all spheres of society, in conjunction with the changes in the economic structure.

[Honecker] The close relationship between our party and the GDR people grew, historically speaking, during the decades of joint struggle and strenuous work in building socialism. It has its roots in the tradition of the German working class' struggle against militarism, fascism, and war. It is an absolute prerequisite for our party in living up to its responsibility of continuing to master the complicated social processes.

The SED is the party of the working class and the entire people. It comes from the people, it belongs to the people, and it employs all its efforts in the service of the people. As an aware and organized vanguard of the working class and all workers, it steers and mobilizes the creativity and initiative of the masses in shaping advanced socialist society. Its trusting closeness to the masses, realistic style of work, and an increase in organized influence in all sectors of society have continued to strengthen our party in the period between the 10th and 11th party congresses.

The consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism enables us, by means of unified action on the part of the Central Committee down to the basic organizations, to multiply our forces and concentrate them on those priority issues which need to be solved in the interests of all society. This calls for the all-round development of internal party life, primarily for a frank, constructive discussion of all party affairs and the comprehensive and active inclusion of all comrades in the discussion, execution, and control of party decisions. Criticism and self-criticism at all levels occupy a firm place in internal party life as a development criterium of the party.

It is one of the self-evident facts of our life that the party discusses questions of our society's development with all the people. Not only the party but the entire public is comprehensively informed about GDR domestic and foreign policy and the way the Central Committee is handling them.

Our party presently numbers over 2.3 million members and candidate members. It has a constant stream of forces flowing into it from the working class and the entire population, particularly from the ranks of our socialist youth organization, the FDJ. We are directing our attention toward maintaining a stable party influence in all sectors of the population, particularly in the centers of the working class and in socialist large-scale production. In so doing, we take into account fundamental changes in the structure of the economy. [paragraph continues]

In accordance with the Leninist principle of enrolling individuals, the basic organizations endorsed 51,761 candidates as members of the party in the first 7 months following the 11th congress and admitted 44,000 candidate members, including 28,800 production workers and 2,050 cooperative peasants. We place great importance on strengthening the party's influence in reseaech, construction, and planning, and in areas of key technologies. Roughly half of all members of the intelligentsia admitted as candidate members over the past few months in industry and construction have come from this sector.

The party's mass political work is most closely connected with social practice, with the daily struggle to secure peace, and with the life of the people. The dialogue of communists with all citizens concerning the basic lissues of our time, concerning the projects and problems which motivate them, is regarded by us as a duty which never and nowhere may be neglected. Thus the efficacy of our mass work is greater, and the more each communist meets his responsibility to be the confidant of the people, true to our principle: Where there is one comrade, there is the party.

[Karim] In connection with the previous question, we are interested to know what is the secret of the SED's great successes in working with youth?

[Honecker] This secret is not difficult to elucidate. The growth and development of our country is most closely connected with the enthusiasm and dedicated work of the youth. Our party has always displayed trust toward the youth and given them great responsibility. This remains today a proven principle of our youth policy.

It is also important that in the FDJ we have a strong, united youth association as a fellow-combatant, which helps girls and boys to understand the ideology and morals of the working class, gives outlets and perspectives to their energy during their social development, and represents their interests. Mastering the scientific-technological revolution is, in our socialist state, a task of revolutionary importance for the entire younger generation.

Following a tradition established in the first years of the youth association, tens of thousands of youngsters are proving themselves through youth projects in the national economy's heart. In these projects, the older youth, the activists of socialist construction's first years, construction, are working together with those who were born in the 1960's and now even in the 1970's. We know no generation conflict.

In Berlin's 750th year of the existence, 20,000 FDJ members from all areas of the GDR are participating in the further redevelopment of our socialist metropolis.

The performance of young people in mastering key technologies are exemplary. Many of the more than 4,900 composed of young scientists and researchers are fighting successfully for top performances corresponding to top world standards.

In our country, the youth are also directly involved in exercizing power. More than 22,000 young people are deputies with the mandate of the FDJ in popular representative bodies at all levels. There is a youth law, which commits all state directorates to comprehensive promotion of the youth. No question affecting the youth is decided without the collaboration of the youth association.

Wherever one looks in our country, the youth are omnipresent with their initiative for the strengthening of socialism. It is evident that our conception of society, aimed at the well-being of the people and at peace, the challenging tasks that extend far into the future, and the secure prospects for youth all promote creativity, a desire to achieve and a thirst for action. This policy guarantees the younger generation equal opportunities in education, ensures their professional development, offers social security, and creates many posibilities for meaningful and varied spare time spent on culture, sport, and tourism.

In our country, every fourth newly constructed home is handed over to young married persons. Interest-free credit for young married persons, scholarships for all students, apprentices' payments and tuition grants, and reduced fares for school pupils all create favorable social conditions for young people in the GDR.

On a daily basis, it is shown that life under socialism is a great chance for youth and for the development of the individual. This is why young people stand side by side with the comrades of the party.

[Karim] By reason of its geographical position on the border between two different social systems in Europe, your country is strongly influenced by the character of relations existing between the states of the two systems and bears a special responsibility for the preservation of peace in Europe and in the world. What is the specific contribution of the GDR to the cause of peace today? What role does it play within the framework of the comprehensive peace offensive of the states of the socialist community toward the amelioration of the international situation, and in order to force the imperialist powers to return to the policy of detente?

[Honecker] Indeed, its politico-geographical situation endows the GDR with great responsibility for a peaceful and stable situation on the border between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and between the two social systems in Europe. Conflicts in this part of the world would be highly dangerous for the whole world.

The peaceful character of the socialist social order and our pledge to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil are the social and historical roots of our strong commitment to speedy and specific steps of arms limitation and disarmament, as well as strengthening peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems.

In a Europe where the arms buildup exceeds the global average in armed forces and weapons 20 times over, this peace doctrine has a highly topical nature. The existence of the GDR, its dynamic development as a reliable partner in the political defense alliance of socialist states, and its peace policy, which is predictable to all, limit the scope for action by the forces of imperialism, which have historically and repeatedly proved themselves to be aggressive and dangerous.

The GDR is playing an active role in formulating and implementing the peace and disarmament program of the Warsaw Pact states. It supports with all its might Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, equally sensible for East and West, for a world without war and without weapons. The GDR advocates these socialist peace positions at international negotiating forums.

This also characterizes its constructive participation in the United Nations Organization.

In the nuclear age there can only be joint security and thus not security at someone else's expense. The GDR was also guided by this when, together with the other socialist states in the United Nations, it seized the initiative for a comprehensive system of peace and international security. At the same time, the GDR, aware of its joint responsibility toward the course of events in Europe, is submitting specific proposals for reducing confrontation in central Europe. These include the well-known efforts for zones free of chemical and nuclear weapons.

We view the policy of dialogue and cooperation which we are pursuing as a constructive contribution in reducing confrontation and producing an improvement in the world situation. By means of this policy we are promoting the unity of all those in the world whose main concern is to stop mankind from perishing in a nuclear war and to preserve peace. This also characterizes my numerous meetings with the leading representatives of Western states.

Our talks focus on the joint responsibility for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of peaceful and equal cooperation, but not on differences, especially of an ideological type. These continue to exist. However, they must not be an obstacle to joint efforts in favor of a more secure world.

I would also like to note that our commitment to peace is by no means Eurocentric. We are in favor of solving conflicts and tensions in the world through negotiations whose results take into account the legitimate interests of the affected parties. Tensions and conflicts, wherever they occur, threaten not only the peoples of the region in question but also world peace. At the same time, we are countering the causes of tensions and conflicts, the imperialist threat and interference, apartheid and racism, underdevelopment as a consequence of colonial history, and modern forms of exploitation and inequality.

[Karim] The socialist countries are today embarking on a phase which makes it necessary, particularly in economic relations, to raise their cooperation to a higher level. What is the contribution the GDR will make over the next few years within the framework of deepening economic integration between the socialist countries, and what role will it play in implementing the complex program for Scientific-Technical Progress Until the Year 2000 adopted by the CEMA in December 1985?

[Honecker] The dynamic development of our economy is unthinkable without comprehensive economic integration with the USSR and without the deepening of economic integration within the CEMA framework. We are working intensively to implement the complex Program of the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Until the Year 2000, which was adopted by the CEMA session in December 1985. This applies above all to the joint solution of the tasks of the key technologies and electronics in the economy, complex automation, development of nuclear energy, new materials and technologies, and biotechnology.

Like our partners in the CEMA, we are thus utilizing the advantages of the international division of socialist labor for raising the performance of our own economy and for strengthening our joint economic potential. We are utilizing them in the rapid increase of labor productivity and in the rational use and conservation of all types of resources. [paragraph continues]

In this way we guarantee the long-term economic and technical unassailability of our countries and strengthen the position of socialism in the international class conflict and in the struggle for preserving world peace.

It is only logical that the main elements of the complex program fully accord with our party's economic strategy. In the GDR, the practical steps for realizing the complex program have been introduced and many agreements and protocols with the fraternal countries have already been signed. On this basis we will carry on and expand effective lines of specialization and cooperation, raise the mutual exchange of goods, and create preconditions for active participation in new methods of integration with high economic use. The most important tasks derived from this, especially the introduction of new products and technologies, are contained in the science and technology state plan.

It is our conviction that the system of guidance and planning of the GDR national economy offers all the prerequisites for the development of successful, direct cooperation of combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions on a contractual basis for the accomplishment of tasks arising from the complex program. It is now a question of ensuring the speedy utilization of results in our country's production.

[Karim] In recent times, an improvement has emerged in relations between your country and the PRC. Are you of the opinion that there are realistic prospects for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the PRC that would contribute toward the strengthening of socialism and serve the struggle for world peace?

[Honecker] During the last 3 years in particular, cooperation between the GDR and the PRC has developed dynamically in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. With my recent friendship visit to the PRC, a new page in bilateral relations was turned. We were delighted to learn in Beijing that this view is shared by the leading representatives of the PRC. This gives us an optimistic outlook of the future.

In its relations with that great socialist country, the PRC, the GDR allows itself to be guided by the interests of the strengthening of international socialism and of the securing of peace. Through efforts on both sides, progress has been achieved in many spheres, particularly economically. With the signature of agreement on the development of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation, a firm foundation for successful economic cooperation has been created. Without doubt, the further development of bilateral relations and the deepening of the traditional friendship between our states and peoples will lend new impetus to the progress of socialist construction in our two countries.

We agree with the Chinese side to do everything to improve CPC-SED relations and between the GDR and the PRC, to such a level as befits relations between communist and workers' parties and between socialist states, which is imperative for socialism and peace. This end should also be served by the agreements for the construction and deepening of relations, which were concluded between the Central Committees of our parties.

I conducted a lively exchange of opinions with leading representatives of the PRC on both bilateral and international issues. There is agreement on very many issues. We agree that the preservation and securing of peace is the main task of the present time and that an end must be brought to the arms race, threatening as it does the existence of all peoples, as soon as possible.

The results of the exchange of opinions and experiences with leading Chinese representatives and the agreements signed have strengthened my certainty that the visit will have positive effects on the further development of relations between the two parties, states, and peoples and on the further strengthening of socialism and on the security of peace.

[Karim] In its relations with the FRG, the GDR allows itself to be guided by realism, goodwill, and the principle of the peaceful coexistence of the two German states. Meanwhile, the FRG's ruling circles continue to speak of the existence of an "open German question" and have apparently not yet given up their revanchist dreams. How do you see the future of relations between the two German states, especially after the dangerous step which the FRG has taken with its decision to take part in the U.S. "Star Wars" program?

[Honecker] As you correctly observe, the GDR allows itself to be guided consistently by the principles of peaceful coexistence regarding the FRG. This of course continues to be the case even after the Bundestag elections, in which all those who believed that they would win votes by pan-Germanic slogans suffered a disappointment. The existence of two sovereign German states, independent of one another with different social orders and alliance allegiances, is an essential element of stability in Europe and of the international political equilibrium.

With European treaties concluded during the seventies, one of which is the treaty on the basis of relations between the GDR and the FRG, binding and lasting legal foundations were created for today's borders in Europe. There is no longer any "open German question."

Anyone still asserting this in face of the facts wishes to question reality and is striving for revision of the results of World War II and of postwar developments. This is playing with fire. Whenever questions are dragged forward in the FRG which have no relevance today or for the future -- in particular the call for restitution of the German Reich borders of 1937 -- the relations and political climate in Europe are put under strain.

In this regard, it remains of great political importance that in a meeting with me on 12 March 1985, Federal Chancellor Kohl confirmed that the inviolability of borders, and the respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders, are basic conditions for peace.

Two world wars have been unleashed from German soil. It is therefore the prime mission of the GDR and FRG to prevent war from ever again starting from German soil. That is why we regard safeguarding peace as the decisive issue in our relations with the FRG.

As a concrete contribution to this end, the GDR suggested to the FRG that negotiations should be started on forming a nuclear weapon-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. Unfortunately, there has so far been no willingness to do this on the part of the FRG Government. On the contrary, there have, if anything, been efforts to encumber possible steps toward arms limitation with fresh prerequisites. We too are of the opinion that the FRG's ruling circles' support for the U.S. "Star Wars" program is not in accord with the needs of the time.

The GDR wants to shape its relations towards the FRG in such a way that these will produce positive developments for the international situation. It is in favor of the development of good-neighborly relations. There are still adequate opportunities for this. To this end it is pursuing a policy of constructive dialogue.

[Karim] The GDR is linked through close and diverse relations with a large number of states of the Nonaligned Movement. In view of the results of the recent Harare summit conference, how do you view the international role of this movement, particularly with regard to the struggle to preserve peace? What is your position with regard to the pressing problems facing the peoples of the nonaligned countries, such as the problem of indebtedness and the question of setting up a new international economic order?

[Honecker] The GDR is linked to the states of the Nonaligned Movement by a series of common and similar interests concerned with solving the fundamental problems of our time. In addition to traditional common interests in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, new areas of political dialogue and anti-imperialist cooperation, which are capable of further development, are constantly emerging in the struggle for peace and for effective disarmament.

This was underlined not least by the course and the results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. It became clear to the whole world that, after 25 years of undoubtedly varied development for the majority of nonaligned countries, their efforts today center more than ever on the questions of securing peace, disarmament, the peaceful settlement of conflicts, and restructuring the entire system of international political and economic relations. The Nonaligned Movement is, therefore, an increasingly important, influential force in international relations. Like us, the majority of its members advocate disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear field, and oppose the militarization of space. It regards the initiatives of the socialist states, and above all the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, as positive steps.

The GDR was, and remains always ready, to take up independent initiatives by, and the growing involvement of, these states. We support all realistic positions aimed at bringing a just, rapid, and comprehensive solution to the basic issues of our time. This also applies to complicated world economic problems. The GDR will continue as before to support the efforts of the nonaligned states for real economic independence and to work for international economic security. This includes both a solution of the debt problems as well as the struggle for a new international economic order.

We feel strengthened in our attitude since the complexity, political connections, and actual roots of these problems have also been underlined more strongly by the nonaligned states, especially after the Harare summit. Thus, we support the demands for talks as soon as possible within the framework of the United Nations. We primarily believe that the ending of the arms race, gradual disarmament, and the reduction of military expenditure are important prerequisites for finding a comprehensive and lasting solution to the debt problem. Such talks would naturally have to be part of a fundamental restructuring of international economic, finance, and currency relations which would ensure equal cooperation between all states.

[Karim] In the present international situation, special importance is attached to the unity of the international communists and workers movement. [paragraph continues]

How, in your view, can this unity be strengthened, despite the different fighting conditions and potential differences of opinion on this or that question, and how can the international cooperation among communists be deepened?

[Honecker] Today the communist and worker parties must face many new realities. The conditions under which they are fighting have become more diverse, not least as a result of the scientific-technical revolution, a series of problems such as environmental protection, and the utilization of natural resources. Combating disease and hunger can only be solved globally and by means of international cooperation.

In view of the stockpiled nuclear weapons potential on our earth, there is no doubt that in a nuclear war there would be neither winners nor losers. Thus the preservation of peace becomes a question of survival, the cardinal question for mankind. Seen in this light, preserving peace is the precondition for progress in every sphere of mankind's development. The solution of the current topical problems of the workers' movement, whether social or political, cannot be separated from the confrontation and arms escalation of imperialism's aggressive forces and the struggle for detente and disarmament. The diversity of the fighting conditions and the concrete tasks of the communist parties are not therefore at odds with their working together.

Each party must today work out and implement its policy in an independent and responsible way, taking into account national and international conditions. If parties are guided by internationalist and mutual solidarity, the differences in approach to this or that task, the creative search for solutions, and possible differences of opinion will not prevent cooperation or the joint struggle. On the contrary, we can say that the striving of the communist parties for cooperation increases. This is reflected in an increasing drive for dialogue, exchanges of views and experiences, agreement, and coordination. It is reflected in the growing number of bilateral, multilateral, and regional meetings of communist and worker parties.

Freeing the world of the nuclear threat requires the active international cooperation of the communist parties, all forces of the workers' movement, and all progressive and peace-loving forces. This is in line with the international interests of the working class, indeed the whole of mankind. The communists will best meet their responsibility if they help to strengthen the entire, broad potential of the struggle for ensuring the survival of our and future generations.

Our party acted in this spirit when it extended invitations in 1983 to the international conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress." This exchange of experiences on burning questions of our time was attended by representatives of 145 communist and workers' parties, revolutionary vanguard parties, national-revolutionary parties and liberation movements, and socialist and social democratic parties from 111 countries. Numerous parties are in favor of such meetings on major questions of the struggle for peace, for arms limitation, and disarmament.

Our party is receptive to these and other proposals which help to effectively bring together the communists and all progressive and peace-loving forces. It will continue to actively support strengthening the unity of the communist movement in this spirit.

[Karim] The explosive situation in the Middle East is still a dangerous threat to peace in the region and the whole world. Which forces and circles, in your view, bear the main responsibility for the fact that tension in this region is continually kept up? How can a comprehensive, just, and permanent solution be achieved which will secure an end to the Israeli occupation and the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, especially the Arab people of Palestine? What is the GDR's attitude to the war between Iraq and Iran, which has been raging for over 7 years?

[Honecker] The worsening of regional conflict situations is policy element of the most aggressive imperialist forces to furthr exacerbate the international situation and to change the existing military-strategic balance in their favor, thus countering all progressive development. This is reflected also in the Middle East, where the most reactionary forces of U.S. imperialism are encouraging, through massive military, financial, and political support, their main allies, Israel, to undertake ever new aggressive actions towards sovereign Arab states. The right of the Palestinians to their own state has been refused for decades. The increased policy of strength and adventurism of the United States in this region has, at the same time, negative effects on the international situation, as is seen in the aggression against Libya or in the campaign directed against Syria.

Other NATO states are also involved in this course. Especially typical, however, is the interplay between the United States and israel in the form of a deepening strategic alliance. In the nuclear space age, in which the struggle for the survival of mankind has absolute priority, Israel, with its nuclear ambitions and participation in the U.S. SDI project, is playing a dangerous role.

The GDR suppors collective steps leading to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. We regard the convening of an international Middle East conference under the auspices of the United Nations, as proposed by the Soviet Union, in which all interested parties, including the PLO and Israel, take part, as a suitable option.
We support the proposal to set up a preparatory committee within the framework of the Security Council on this.

A peace solution must guarantee that Israel withdraws from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, that the Palestinian people can make use of their national rights, including the right to set up their own state, and that all states in the region can develop in security and independence.

In our view it would be a good thing if the Arab states and forces were to undertake joint efforts to this end. They have provided a platform for this in the shape of the Fes peace plan, which we fundamentally support.

As for the Iraq-Iran war the GDR has repeatedly and emphatically called for an end to the hostilities as soon as possible and securing a political solution by means of negotiations. It must be in line with the principles of international law, and respect the sovereignty and legitimate interests of both sides. The GDR opposes all external interference and attempts to internationalize the war.

[Karim] Since its founding, the GDR has exercised active solidarity with Arab states and peoples in their struggle for safeguarding independence, self-determination, and social progress. In view of the imperialist threat and the continuing aggression by Israel, the GDR continues to stand firmly at their side and render wide-ranging support. What prospects do you see for the further development of relations between the GDR and the Arab states?

[Honecker] Solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab states and peoples is deeply rooted in the GDR people. [paragraph continues]

It is internationally recognized that the GDR has always adopted a principled standpoint when it is a matter of safeguarding the independence, sovereignty, and right to self-determination of the Arab and other states and peoples. We therefore also believe that realizing the rights and interests of the Arab states and peoples is possible only in close connection with establishing peace and security in the region. Israeli aggression against Arab states and peoples must finally be halted.

The GDR renders special support to the Palestinian people in their struggle for national rights. The GDR maintains relations of a state nature with the PLO -- the sole legitimte representative of the Palestinian people. Under present conditions, we regard as urgent the need for the PLO to close ranks again. We support corresponding efforts within the bounds of our possibilities.

For more than three decades the GDR has gradually developed and extended its cooperation with the Arab states. Today it maintains political, economic, cultural and scientific relations which rest on the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, equality, and equal advantage with the majority of these states. On this basis the GDR is willing to cultivate relations with all states in the region.

Cooperation with many states has reached a good level, which is clear from activities at a high level. I myself recall with pleasure trips which took me inter alia to the Syrian Arab Republic, Kuwait, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. We want to further develop relations with the Arab states for mutual interest and advantage and thus contribute to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders.

HONECKER ADDRESSES BEZIRK, KREIS OFFICIALS

LD061621 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 Feb (ADN) -- A meeting of the SED Central Commitee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the SED kreis executives took place in Berlin today. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, delivered a report on "The Tasks of the Party Organizations in the Further Realization of the Decisons of the 11th SED Congress".

The conference at the Central Committee building was attended by the members and candidate members of the Central Committee Politburo: Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary; Hans-Joachim Boehme, first secretary of the Halle bezirk executive; Horst Dohlus, Central Committee secretary; Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the Magdeburg bezirk executive; Werner Felfe, Cenral Committee secretary; Kurt Hager, Central Comittee secretary; Joachim Herrmann, Central Committee secretary; Werner Jarowinsky, Central Committee secretary; Egon Krenz, Central Committee secretary; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt bezirk executive; Guenter Mittag, Central Committee scretary;Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission; Guenter Schabowski, Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Berlin bezirk executive; Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive; Inge Lange, Central Committee Secretary; Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the Erfurt bezirk executive; and Werner Walde, first secretary of the Cottbus bezirk executive. The first secretaries of the SED bezirk executives, party secretaries from large-scale GDR enterprises, and the departmental heads of the Central Committee were present.

In his report, Erich Honecker dealt with questions arising from the present situation and from the domestic and foreign conditions for the further shaping of advanced socialist society. As a result of the creative initiative of the working people, Erich Honecker stated, the position of socialism and peace in the GDR has been strengthened and the realization of dynamic and intensive economic and social development adopted by the 11th congress has been advanced. On behalf of the Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Erich Honecker thanked all the working people in town and country for the fact that, despite the difficult conditions caused by the extreme cold, the GDR has entered the month of February with fulfilled plans. With growing militant strength, based on great experiences and the dedication of all communists and closely united with all working people, the SED will realize the domestic and foreign policy tasks facing it and is doing everything for the welfare of the people, for the preservation of peace, and the further positive flourishing of the socialist GDR.

At the end of the discussion, a meeting of the Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the district (kreis) executives took place at the Palace of the Republic. It ended with a festive program given by well-known soloists and ensembles as a contribution to the 750th anniversary of Berlin.

AXEN ATTENDS 2 FEB FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE CONFERENCE

AU082057 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Feb 87 P 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- A conference of the Presidium of the League for Friendship Among Peoples took place in Berlin on Monday [2 February]. Leading representatives of the parties and mass organizations and of the GDR's cultural and social life participated in the meeting, which was chaired by the league's president, Gerald Goetting.

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke on the GDR's foreign policy and stressed the high responsibility of the league for friendship among peoples in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and understanding among peoples. The national societies for friendship with the GDR, which exist in 68 countries, are an important factor in the worldwide coalition of reason and realism. More than ever before it is necessary to counter the policy of confrontation with the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation. Particularly after Reykjavik it has become clearer to the world which side is again and again making concrete steps and proposals that are acceptable to all with regard to arms limitation and disarmament, and who is undermining disarmament and peaceful coexistence. It is of fundamental importance that the will and the actions of the peoples and states for peace become more and more intensive. For more than 25 years of League of Friendship Among Peoples has been working actively and successfully in the spirit of understanding among peoples, said Hermann Axen.

Hermann Axen thanked Horst Brasch, first vice president and league general secretary of many years' standing and member of the SED Central Committee, for his successful and self-sacrificing work. Following the advice of his doctors, Horst Brasch had asked to be relieved of his function in the league due to health reasons. [passage omitted] Econ Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee, was elected first vice president and general secretary of the League for Friendship Among Peoples. [passage omitted]

VARKONYI ASSESSES DETENTE, CSCE, COUNTRY'S ROLE

AU030201 Budapest TARSADALMI SZEMLE in Hungarian No 1, Jan 87 pp 57 - 63

[Article by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi: "Further Forward for Detente -- in the Spirit of Helsinki"]

[Text] The third CSCE follow-up meeting began on 4 November 1986 with the ambitious task of reviewing the observance of the Helsinki Final Act's commitments and, within this framework, examining the results and experience of conferences and forums held since the previous follow-up meeting in Madrid. The essence of the work that began in the presence of the foreign ministers from the 35 countries participating in the Helsinki process is as follows: to negotiate about the possibilities of consolidating European security and expanding cooperation and of coming to an agreement in this new and critical period on concrete steps which would further the process of detente.

If we want to place it in historical context, the least we can say in a short retrospect on the history of the dynamics of detente is that the pace of these dynamics has been far from steady and was occasionally blocked.

During the seventies, international affairs were affected by strongly positive developments which promised prospects for peace, fewer tension and threats of war, and expanding cooperation and relations between the countries of the two world systems based on mutual advantage. These processes derived from the second half of of the sixties when a relative military balance was established between the United States and the Soviet Union. In this respect it was decisive that with the appearance of strategic intercontinental nuclear means, the previous relative in vulnerability of the United States and the one-sided threat to the Soviet Union were at an end. As a result, both of the opposing parties became capable of destroying each other. Detente could not have taken place in Europe either had it not been for the significant changes in Soviet-American relations at the end of the sixties, which were primarily set up by the SALT agreements. In the seventies the European Continent assumed predominance in the field of East-West detente.

With regards to our continent, the necessary historical consequences have been drawn, though with somewhat more of a delay than is customary in the writing of history. Thus, bilateral treaties underlined the European status quo resulting from World War II, followed by an all-European conference based on the socialist countries' 1969 initiative that bears the name of our capital. This conference unanimously approved a joint document providing for the principles of relationship between the signatory states, and drew up in the form of commitments the concrete possibilities for political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural, and humanitarian cooperation.

The Helsinki conference was both the result of a European detente that began earlier and the starting point of an all-European process serving the continuation of detente. In spite of the concrete shortcomings in the implementation of the Final Act's principles and recommendations (since there were such shortcomings, though nothing more could have been done at the given historical moment), in the seventies the agreement made in Helsinki strongly promoted broader and stronger relations, and cooperation between countries with different social systems.

Due to several factors, however, the process of detente proved to be less durable. The economic changes (such as oil price explosions), turnabouts in societies, and the entire transformation process require further detailed analysis to see the impact of these changes on the courses chosen by the main power centers of the capitalist world. In any case, it can be said that certain leading groups of the capitalist world -- mainly in the United States -- drew from the developments in the early seventies conclusions that detente was only favorable to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Also, they regarded their decreasing international influence as the result of a weak and hesitant administration and of their "military backwardness." Due to the increasing power of these groups, a guideline unfolded in foreign policy by the early eighties, especially in the United States, to aggressively restore military superiority. The result of this was an accelerated arms race directed toward regaining a politically effective superiority. In this respect an extremely dangerous principle was assumed; namely, that everything that is technically feasible should be tested, and whatever becomes adaptable to military technology should be introduced.

This is reflected in the concept of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), which on the one hand brings the danger of extending the arms race into space; on the other, and this is the greater risk, it threatens the pillars of the present military balance of power -- the 1972 ABM Treaty on antimissile systems -- with collapse. This threatens the balance of offensive weapons because, if it materializes, it would inevitably trigger a quantitative and qualitative increase in these latter arms.

Economic pressure has become a political instrument, mainly in the form of restricting and reducing relations, and in employing sanctions or embargoes. Military and economic factors became interwoven through the huge costs of arming. In addition to increasing military strength, they had to ensure the acceleration of economic, engineering, and technological progress through the allocated budgetary orders in the billions to the military, industrial, and research complex. In the past decade, branches of this complex have shown the most dynamic economic development, managing to grow into independent key branches relatively free from economic booms and slumps. These branches expected that the rapid arming would place unbearable economic burdens on the Soviet Union.

In parallel with the arming, a strong propaganda offensive began whose tone, especially at the beginning, was set by the sharply anti-Soviet rhetoric of the U.S. Administration. By the spread of neoconservative views all this was given a strong anti-Soviet and anti-communist ideological tone.

The extreme circles of imperialism were responsible for the unfavorable influence of a deteriorating Soviet-American relationship, which began affecting the international situation. The previously more or less regular high-level contacts have stopped and bilateral relations decreased. The most serious resulting development was that the work of bilateral forums on disarmament also fell victim to the ideoligcally and politically motivated cold war campaign. The achievements of European cooperation were directly threatened, because the new American medium-range nuclear weapons began to be systematically stationed in Europe; this dangerously increased the level of military confrontation in Europe.

This situation has not changed despite -- and not least due to he pressure of international public opinion and its firm reaction to the growing dangers of war -- negotiations that began dealing first with medium-range European nuclear weapons and strategic arms. After a 1 and 1/2 year break, this was followed by negotiations on medium-range and strategic nuclear arms limitations, and a ban on the militarization of space. A better understanding of each other's positions, the views being somewhat closer to each other, did not lead to an agreement on details, even after the meeting in the fall of 1985. This meeting took place after a 6-year break and played a considerable stabilizing role by establishing certain important principles.

This is one side of the coin. The other side is that the most significant lesson of this past period, a lesson that also bears on the future, is that the achievements of all-European cooperation had not been ruined by the extreme imperialist circles striving for a superiority of power through anti-Soviet and anti-socialist policies, nor by the increasing international tensions and the worsening conditions in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. Not even at the nadir of relations between the two superpowers did this situation cause irreparable damage to the previously established system of East-West relations and cooperation. What is more, simulataneously with the increase in tensions, not only the socialist but even the West European countries showed a growing interest in maintaining and reviving dialogue.

The Belgrade meeting in the fall of 1977 reflected the standstill in the process of European security and cooperation and the decline of promising development by the mid-seventies. Yet, despite a gradual deterioration of the European situation, the Madrid meeting in the fall of 1980 ended with the adoption of a closing document in September 1983. This document, mainly due to the efforts of neutral, nonaligned, and socialist countries who were interested in an agreement and promoted realistic compromises, enabled the continuation of the all-European process, while it made progress by adding new commitments to the Helsinki Final Act.

It was the Madrid meeting that adopted decisions mandating the Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Stockholm, the Budapest Cultural Forum, the Ottawa conference on human rights, the Bern conference on the relations of individuals, institutions, and organizations, as well as several other meetings of experts. All of these have reviewed a particularly narrow field of relations between the participant states and searched for more opportunities for cooperation. These conferences demonstrated the efforts to improve international and European conditions, continue the Helsinki process, and revealed intentions contrary to these efforts. Although with one exception these experts' meetings failed to adopt joint documents due to efforts for confrontation, in many fields they still provided useful and valuable experience for the Vienna follow-up meeting in November. Part of this experience shows that if joint political intentions exist for taking a step forward and continuing constructive debate, then mutually acceptable norms and limits can be set for cooperation even on very sensitive issues, such as the subjects in Basket 3. A very strong support to our conviction was the cultural forum held in our country. In promoting a better understanding of each other's culture, this forum proved that it is possible to bring various positions closer to each other in spite of differences in approach and opinion.

The work of the most recent meeting, like the entire process identified with the name of the Finnish capital, was naturally closely interrelated with the international atmosphere, above all with the possible changes in Soviet-American relations.

In this respect it is a decisive factor that the new Soviet concept on security policy, which was confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, established the initiatory role of the Soviet Union. This initiatory and flexible way of thinking connected with constructive behavior and adjusted to the requirements of our age, has been based on a realistic view of the world and has regarded the interdependence of countries as an objective fact. The decisive element in the new Soviet thinking regards the consolidation of security first of all as a political and not as a military task, placing more emphasis on cooperation in the economy and humanitarian affairs.

A series of concrete initiatives have shown that the Soviet concept of security policy has changed. Examples are the unilateral halt of nuclear weapons testing, the comprehensive nuclear disarmament program reaching up to the end of the century which was announced last January, and the Reykjavik proposal on radically reducing and later eliminating strategic offensive weapons, as well as dismantling all Soviet and American medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. Although the participants approached each other's positions to an unprecedented extent in the Icelandic capital, no significant agreement was reached due to the stubborn insistence on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Since, then, the American side has backed down to a certain extent, even on those questions which at the time seemed to have formed the outline of an agreement.

The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-states, including the Budapest Appeal of June 1986, which fully considered the previously voiced aspects of the security of Western countries, mobilized public opinion in Western countries. Several West European states welcomed these proposals and expressed their readiness for negotiations. However, the leadership of some NATO countries continued to voice reservations concerning the initiatives of socialist countries.

The experience gained during the 3 years following the Madrid review meeting of 1983 has testified in practice to the viability of the Helsinki process and of the positive influence exerted on the international atmosphere by the development of all-European cooperation.

The most recent events include the agreement reached at the first stage of the Stockholm conference. In Vienna, the foreign ministers of the 35 participating states termed this agreement a success. It is indeed true that this was the first serious move in extending the European security and cooperation process to military affairs. It is of significance that this agreement confirmed the principle of renouncing the use of force and the necessity of refraining from military force in particular.

In comparison with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the achievements of the Stockholm conference showed progress in many fields. The obligations to make announcements and to invite observers are valid for even smaller exercises than in the past. By raising the deadline for announcements to 42 days, the dangers of a surprise attack have been decreased. Agreement was also reached on exchanging annual calendars of military activities. Although these efforts are very important, they are only the first steps of reducing military confrontation on our continent. The socialist countries, including our homeland, obligated themselves to correctly observing [korrekt] the Stockholm agreements, and they are even prepared to move further to agreements concerning disarmament measures actually reducing military confrontation.

A significant lesson of the 11 years since we have been participating in the European security and cooperation process is that bilateral relations proved to be an important framework of representing Hungarian national interests that are connected to the practical implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. Thus, we on the Hungarian side have from the outset been striving to accentuate the tasks of implementing the Helsinki commitments by putting them on the agenda of bilateral talks with representatives of states supporting the process.

From among the many examples, it is particularly worth mentioning the recently concluded investments protection agreement between the FRG and Belgium; the Hungarian-Swedish agreement on abolishing visas; and the Hungarian-Austrian environmental protection agreement. In reference to the Helsinki Final Act provisions on the possibilities of expanding our relations with various countries, we have three times since the act was signed -- most recently last spring -- submitted our proposals to our Western partners, and many of them have already responded positively to our initiatives. Therefore, we hope that our proposals will soon be embodied in the form of bilateral cooperation.

The Helsinki Final Act signatory countries can increasingly use the expansion of bilateral relations in practice to prepare the foundations of comprehensive forums. In using the experience gained through these forums, it will be possible to conduct a constructive dialogue about the implementation of the Helsinki provisions. This is how both unilateral and multilateral efforts from an organic whole promote implementation.

Experience shows that progress depends to a considerable extent on the domestic development of participating states and on their increasing opportunities. We think that the socioeconomic achievements of our homeland provide a reliable foundation for the observance of the commitments we made in Helsinki. Hungary's interests and its active participation in the European security and cooperation process are interrelated with the geographic, economic, and social potentials of our homeland, as well as with its domestic and foreign policy aspirations. As part of the socialist community and a member of the Warsaw Pact, we have committed our political line to averting a nuclear catastrophe and strengthening peace and security. We actively participate in preparing joint statements and work programs for achieving these goals.

We prepare and employ our laws in full compliance with the Final Act resolutions. Our domestic practice points in many respects beyond the provisions of international documents. The environmental protection law, the press law, and many others of our measures prove this.

The idea of all-European cooperation has deeply affected Hungarian public opinion. We feel and see the positive influence of the Helsinki process every day. Assent to international dialogue has become part of the national consensus.

In recent years the role of public organizations perceptibly increased in our homeland, together with their participation in foreign policy efforts to consolidate peace and security. Through their actions and through developing their international relations, the PPF, the National Council of Trade Unions, the National Peace Council, and the National Council of Hungarian Women have also had a share in attaining the goals of the Helsinki process. Following the signing of the Final Act, the affiliated organization of All-European Youth Cooperation was founded in Budapest. It was again in Budapest where a conference for reviving the organization serving the all-European cooperation of young people found a home after a 1-year standstill in the detente process.

It is due to the prestige of our homeland that Hungary was recently able to host significant events such as the Pugwash conference, the Palme committee session, or the dialogue between Marxists and Catholics.

It is encouraging and important to know that during the first week of the Vienna follow-up meeting, more emphasis was placed on realistic analyses instead of empty rhetoric, and there were more proposals and intiatives promoting the development of cooperation. All this added to the fact that the Vienna talks could begin working in an essentially relaxed and objective atmosphere. Also, despite a few dissonant voices,the plenary sessions following the opening week, as well as the working committee meetings were conducted in a constructive spirit.

It is encouraging that most of the proposals made at the Vienna follow-up meeting so far have been in concert with the foreign ministers' statements made at the beginning of the conference. All participants accepted the requirement of a stable process of implementing the Final Act. As a result, increasing attention has been directed toward the hitherto disregarded issues on economic and trade cooperation, which are in "Basket 2."

Our homeland supports initiatives to promote economic cooperation and hold an economic forum, and we suggest the convening of a conference on scientific and technological matters. We actively contribute to drawing up proposals on efforts to improve humanitarian cooperation. We suggest holding a conference on educational issues and we promote the practical implementation of the proposals submitted at the cultural forum.

It is of paramount importance that in Vienna the Soviet foreign minister suggested the following: Let the 35 countries hold a conference on human rights issues in Moscow. With this suggestion the Soviet Union made it clear that it is not only interested in implementing human rights, but that it is willing to take an initiatory role in promoting this issue.

The socialist countries are also in favor of all-European cooperation in curbing and ending international terrorism.

In support of a consistent implementation of the [Helsinki] principles and of the representation of specific Hungarian interests, we advocate a greater role for the bridge that would enrich interstate relations and establish contacts between ethnic minorities living in various European countries.

All in all, we can say that future prospects for the Helsinki process will be strongly influenced by how people in Vienna succeed during the coming months in reconciling the currenty different positions and in drawing up a working program that considers mutual interests. The Vienna meeting is full of opportunities, but it also bears a great responsibility. It can only serve the future of Europe if it reconfirms the Helsinki principles and adjusts the process to present European realities and to the demands of tomorrow.

There is a debate on what has primary importance in better promoting the mutual confidence of states. Is it the priority issue of reducing military confrontation in Europe or the priority of settling human rights and humanitarian issues? This latter view is voiced by the West, particularly by the United States. The socialist countries, including our homeland, consider the elimination of the military threat to be the decisive element; in the given situation this position seems to serve best to increase confidence. In our view there is an opportunity for the Vienna meeting to issue a mandate based on the Stockholm agreement for continuing the conference after Vienna, a mandate that would also call for beginning negotiations on disarmament. This is the aim of the socialist proposal submitted on this subject.

Within the framework of these issues, it would be possible to hold a debate on the disarmament proposals of the Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Pact in which all signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act would participate. A reduction of conventional weaponry and military forces would also improve the chances for the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting and later eliminating [felszamol] nuclear arms arsenals in Europe. This is why the delegates from socialist countries promote the idea of soon beginning experts' discussions on the contents of the Budapest appeal through direct contacts between the working groups of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

To put into practice the resolutions of the Helsinki Final Act, it is important for the countries involved to direct their attention toward reducing objective confrontations of interest and approaching positions through dialogue and cooperation. We regard it as natural that the only way to arrive at all this is via controversies and arguments. This must be regarded as an objective precondition of creating securiy and cooperation in Europe. The necessary framework exists for all states to express their opinions and positions regarding individual issues. At the same time, however, they must be more prepared to consider eath other's interests.

These democratic structures provide particular significance to the participation on a one-country-one-vote basis of small and medium countries, because these countries are more sensitive to world political and economic changes due to their openness [nyitottsag].

In addition, they are very interested in creating suitable conditions for constructive cooperation free from tensions. The use of the consensus principle provides a guarantee for not adopting any proposals or measures that would run against somebody's interest. However, equal participation cannot block the acceptance of an agreement worked out by common efforts.

In recent years, these countries have actively contributed to maintaining East-West dialogue through assuming full responsibility and utilizing their specific ties and opportunities. During the standstill of detente, their efforts to maintain and further develop relations created a suitable base for a positive turn in Soviet-American relations.

The European security and cooperation process has proved to be viable. The cooperation between European countries under the Helsinki provisions created an instrument that we could hardly do without in shaping the present, but especially the future, fate of Europe. It is important that the meeting be concluded if possible by the scheduled date of 31 July 1987. Yet, it is more important that the report card [bizonyitvany] to be issued on the Helsinki process be meaningful even if the conference ends later than planned.

This is relevant from the point of view of the entire internatonal situation. This situation has been shaped since the end of World War II by the historical struggle of the two social systems that are clearly contrary to each other. This struggle has not led to a general confrontation, but certain periods were dominated by different elements. For instance, for more than a decade after the second half of the forties, cold war and confrontation prevailed, while after the end of the sixties detente spread and relations and dialogue increased.

The characteristics of the eighties are that the international situation has been jointly determined by confrontation and cooperation. The two mutually contradictory tendencies exist at the same time, and although it is probable that confrontation will not predominate, cooperation has not yet been successful in regaining permanent control. [paragraph continues]

Hungarian foreign policy, therefore, must work in the belief that the continuation of the all-European cooperation process intiated at Helsinki is a basic contribution to reviving the spirit and practice of peaceful cooperation. This, at the same time, could become an example for creating conditions for security and cooperation in other regions of the world, too, and thus serve the basic interests not only of our storm-tossed continent but also of all nations of the world.

KOPECZI CRITICIZES WRITERS ASSOCIATION

AU050301 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 87 p 13

[Article by Education and Culture Minister Bela Kopeczi: "On the General Meeting of Artistic Associations"]

[Text] 1. To understand the present I have to deal first with the past. Before the liberalization there were no artistic associations: Writers and artists gathered in groups and unions, or some journals or institutions provided the framework for their meetings. That meant that it was the choice of a trend or at least one's sympathy toward a trend that determined one's belonging to a certain artistic community. Only after 1948 were associations established on the basis of patterns worked out in the Soviet Union. At that time, associations took it upon themselves to carry out three tasks: In any given artistic branch, they wished to serve the policy of the party, the goals of people's democracy, and the activity of socialist construction (quote from the statute of the Writers Association adopted in 1951); they wished to contribute to creative work and simultaneously accept the representation of interests; and finally, they wished to participate in disseminating culture and primarily artisitic creations. The people who established these associations and became members at that time agreed with the designated goals of the basic rules. It seemed in the beginning that a full consensus had emerged between the artists and the very dogmatic cultural policy of that time concerning the role of these associations. This unity was dissolved among the writers by the increasing political crisis after 1953, and at the end of 1956 the organs supervising them dissolved the Writers Association for hindering the consolidation. Its reorganization took place in 1959. The other associations continued their activity during the periods of crisis but they also experienced disturbances in their activity.

After 1956, the cultural policy did away with dogmatism and reformulated the relations between the arts and politics by recognizing the arts' freedom of creation and the multitude of their trends, rejecting the subordinathon of literature and arts to the interests of daily policy, and expressing the conviction that the great humanist goals of socialism are in harmony with the best efforts made by creative artists. This policy created a new situation for the associations because now they could take ito consideration the particularities of the arts in formulating their participation in shaping knowledge and constructing the socialist society. Representation of their profession began to play a greater role in activity of these associations and the safeguarding of interests became more efficient. Some associations were ready to take an active part in informing public opinion, disseminating values, and generally influencing cultural processes. [paragraph continues]

All this meant that their relations with the state organs and the creative workshops developed in a new way -- in the spirit of cooperation and debate. As the organ exercising legal and professional control over these associations, the Ministry of Culture approved the statutes of these associations and made sure that these associations operated according to these statutes. At the same time, the ministry was ready to involve these bodies and their leaders in solving the cultural policy tasks of the state and public organs. The ministry also supported these associations financially: Last year, for example, the ministry allocated some 20 million forints for the upkeep of these associations. (The ministry contributed, for example, 6.7 million forints just for the support of the Writers Association).

Lately, however, we saw that, as a result of the increased economic difficulties, these associations primarily regarded the safeguarding of interests as their main task. In the case of some of these associations, the activity dealing with ideological and esthetic issues and even the need to contribute to public information was placed in the background. (The membership of the Writers' Association was 612 in 1986 compared to 537 in 1981.)

2. At the majority of the artistic associations' general meetings held in 1986, the idea was expressed that it is not enough merely to enjoy creative freedom, a multitude of trends, and possibilities of experimenting, but that there is also need for evaluation. The so-called safeguarding of professional interests was also expressed, that is, the need for the artists and mainly the critics to take part in highlighting and disseminating values. In spite of that, economic problems facing the culture were placed in the forefront, including the need to increase the support provided by the state. Much was also said about the new forms and methods of cultural management, methods that led to both positive and negative changes, and about the proposals whose implementation will take place only in the future, for example, in the film branch.

3. The relations between the associations and the cultural policy management were discussed at the general meetings in a new way. The Cultural Ministry worked out the subjects and forms of cooperation with the majority of the artistic associations, and determined the issues that require the opinions and proposals of these associations, and the types of state bodies or committees in whose activity the representatives of these artistic associations should be involved. The associations themselves signaled their wish to make a more active use of their rights in the future and to play a greater role in the preparation and implementation of decisions. The development of cooperation is an imperative need today and not only becuse of the requirements of democracy but also from the viewpoint of the interests of arts and culture. Today there is a confusion of values not only in society but also in the arts, and there is mainly uncertainty on what is a value and what is not. Cultural policy is in a difficult situation because, if it does not want to fall into some sort of subjectivist and voluntarist mistake, then it has to rely on the profession's value judgment. The public is also in a difficult situation, a public that is searching for selection criteria even if its selection freedom has increased. Some people accuse the cultural policy management of providing scope for "cultural trash." No doubt, many efforts that propagate the worst consumer culture are present in and influence our cultural life. This is so because, unfortunately, there is a public for this type of culture; not because people are definitely looking for the bad things but because we are unable to offer a good choice. The struggle against bad trends is a common task, toward whose solution we await every constructive proposal and in whose implementation we would like to work together. Here, in my opinion, is a very timely issue of cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Similarly is the further development of the practice of state support. Our goal is to provide state support for the dissemination of values. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to work out a new economic and support system, a system that will assert our cultural policy principles and will take into consideration the changed economic conditions. It is not only the associations that require partnership relations in dealing with such questions, but also the cultural leadership. Anyone who wants to revive today the example of "two neighboring castles" is constructing artificial conflicts and is making up debates on pseudoproblems, debates that increase irritation.

4. There have been debates for some time in the Hungarian Writers Association, debates that are connected neither with literature nor with the more widely interpreted culture. These debates dealt clearly with political issues and, of course, not everyday political issues, as it would be absurd to accuse the Writers Association of wishing to deal with the problems of socialist construction and to tell their opinion on the social situation and their proposals for solving our problems. The responsible writers' positions continue to be worthy of our attention today, even from a political point of view, because a writer is able to see many other things and his formulations are often more generally valid than the views of other citizens.

However, the manifestations which lead to debtes between some writers and politics, went beyond the limits of socialist democracy, socialist publicity, and the responsible expression of opinion. This is the reason why these manifestations were not presented to domestic public opinion.

Some writers proposed the introduction of bourgeois democracy in Hungary to replace socialism, and neutrality to replace cooperation with the socialist countries. These writers criticized the Hungarian political leadership for not taking an open stand in the case of the Hungarian minorities, irrespective of the consequences of such a stand. There were writers who, dealing with fateful national issues, projected the vision of national death and decay and accused the political leadership of responsibility for this fate. Finally, some others questioned the political explanations of the 1956 events and the entire economic, social, and political development ever since. These political declarations took place in press organs and radio stations which, mildly speaking, are no "friends" of socialism, and sometimes in the framework of international actions that questioned the legitimacy of our regime.

We must add that the majority of these views were formulated by certain members of the board or the presidium of the Writers Association, and consequently by people who were precisely aware of the basic rules of the Writers Association, rules that do not allow such manifestations from the members. The tensions derived from these manifestations and actions of the writers; it was not politics that initiated the confrontation. The leading organs of the Writers Association failed to cope with the contradictions that also appeared among themselves, and this state of affairs paralyzed their activity. The need for dialogue between politics and the writers was voiced at the general meeting, among others, by people representing the fore-mentioned views. It was, nevertheless, the confrontation that was put in the forefront and, in order to raise an adequate atmosphere for confrontation, these people made use of the measures that the competent party and state organs were forced to take for the fore-mentioned political reasons. [paragraph continues]

For our part, in the name of the leading party and state organs, we stressed -- as it transpires also from the text published in UJ TUKOR [NEW MIRROR] -- that, on the basis of political loyalty and constructive cooperation with the cultural management, we are ready to act together for the benefit of the common goal. Unfortunately, however, declarations were voiced at the general meeting that did not meet any of the above conditions. In addition, the general meeting elected its leading body in an atmosphere of intense emotions and impatience, excluding outstanding writers and critics, people who are leading creative workshops and people who had proved through their activity of many decades that they were valuable contributors to Hungarian literature.

The Writers Association was reorganized in 1959 by accepting writers belonging to various trends, including writers who, in 1956, confronted the policy of the Hungarian Workers Party. We therefore reorganized the Writers Association in the spirit of tolerance and a search for unity. It is simply unfortunate that now, due to the will of some of the members, a spirit of discrimination has prevailed.

I do not think that we should honor this procedure and I know that there are many people among the writers also who deplore that such a political escalation has taken place. There are several reasons behind this phenomenon. Some writers, as we have said, disagree not only with the party's policy but also with the general practice of socialist construction in Hungary and our reform-oriented efforts; others are dissatisfied with the fact that literature cannot play the exaggerated political role it used to play in certain periods in the past; still others do not understand the reason for certain administrative steps because they are unaware of the internal struggle going on for years in the association itself. An even more general attitude is that many people want to defend writers and literature against "any outside attack", irrespective of what the current debate was or is, and they want to do this in the spirit of fellowship. Whatever the reason, in my opinion, the time has come to think about the future role of the Writers Association.

5. Following the general meeting, close to 30 writers left the Writers Association, stating their reasons for this step. Some people say that it was the offended who left. Well, in my opinion, someone who has been a member of the board for a long time and is now excluded from this body simply because of his views has every right to feel offended. Others claim that they are merely party members and that that is why they are leaving. The case published prove that this is not so, although I would find it justified if someone were shocked by the fact that well-known writers and critics are excluded from the board for being party members and that they therefore leave. I believe that there really are divergences of views behind the resignations and that the people who are leaving are protesting against the Writers Association having lately become a stage for political confrontations and they do not want to continue the empty debate. The Writers Association -- as a group [egyesulet] -- will continue its activity on the basis of the statute which is to be approved and under the legal supervision of the Ministry of Culture, but without the ministry regarding it as the representative and consultative body of the entire society of Hungarian writers. We are at the beginning of a process and it is difficult to say now what the organized framework of literary life will look like in the future. Our goal is to maintain contacts with all literary trends and thus contribute to the writers' creative work and to dissemination of literary values. From the future point of view, this is the really important common cause; the rest is only making waves.

FREELANCE WRITERS FORM AFFILIATED TRADE UNION

AU061104 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 2 Feb 87 p 4

[MTI report: "Basic Trade Union Organization Formed by Freelance Writers, Poets, and Literary Translators"]

[Text] On Saturday [31 January] the basic (ALAP) trade union organization of freelance writers, poets, and literary translators held its statutory membership meeting. Tibor Simo, general secretary of the Federation of Arts Trade Unions, welcomed those present and reported on the federation's work and the most important goals and tasks of the basic organization. He emphasized that it is also the task of the writers' basic organization to participate in realizing the educational policy objectives, in the drafting of measures and proposals for improving the living and working conditions of writers. Subsequently the participating writers, poets, and literary translators formed their basic trade union organization, which made the following decision: All those present unanimously declare that on 31 January 1987 a basic trade union organization of freelance writers, poets, and literary translators was formed in affiliation with the Federation of Arts Trade Unions, which wishes to operate according to the statutes of the Hungarian trade unions and the operational rules of the Federation of Arts Trade Unions. Membership of the basic organization may be obtained by any writer, poet, and literary translator who works freelance or is employed and accepts the objectives of the Hungarian trade union movement. The members' meeting commissioned the elected trade union committee to draft and submit to the members' meeting a work program of the basic organization, to set up its plan for work, to draw up membership acceptance rules, and to lay down the actual tasks of the trade union in representing and protecting interests.

The participants elected the following people to office: chairman of the trade union committee, Erzsebet Galgoczi; secretary, Katalin Mezey; and committee members, Matyas Domokos, Arpad Goncz, Istvan Agh, Geza Vasi, and Peter Foldes.

GASPAR MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN TU OFFICIALS

LD081734 Budapest MTI in English 1557 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 8 (MTI) -- The secretariat of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) and the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OGB) headed by President Sandor Gaspar and Anton Benya respectively, held talks within the framework of regular working relations between the two organizations in Vienna on February 6 and 7.

The executives of SZOT and OGB informed one another on the political and economic situation of their countries, the ways the living and working conditions of the working people in these countries have been changing, the work the trade unions are doing in order to represent the interest of their members, and their tasks in the future.

In the friendly atmosphere of the discussions the sides highly appreciated the comprehensive relations between the Austrian and Hungarian unions and agreed on further cooperation. They exchanged views on topical issues of the international trade union movement and those as well, which the workers and union members in Europe concern themselves with. [sentence as received]

They stressed that a dialogue between trade unions to learn the opinions, stands and arguments of each other better is necessary and the role of trade unions in consolidating the process of peaceful co-existence and in the struggle for peace is considerable.

MARJAI, VARKONYI MEET SFRY INFORMATION MINISTER

LD052255 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 5, (MTI) -- Svetozar Durotovic, Yugoslav federal secretary for information, visited Hungary from February 2 to 5 at the invitation of State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers.

The parties surveyed relations between the two countries' mass media, and stated with satisfaction that the Hungarian and Yugoslav press successfully served friendly cooperation between the two neighbouring socialist countries. There is a possibility for developing relations between the mass media organs and publishing offices and for the expansion of the mutual distribution of newspapers.

Svetozar Durutovic met Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, and Erno Lakatos, head of the Agit-Prop Department at the HSWP CC. Present at the events was Milovan Zidar, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Svetozar Durutovic met Gabor Borbely, editor-in-chief of "NEPSZABADSAG", Mihaly Kornidesz, president of the Hungarian television, Sandor Burjan, director-general of MTI Hungarian news agency, and Karoly Megyeri, general secretary of the Hungarian Journalists' Union, and visited the Democratic Federaltion of Southern Slavs in Hungary.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1808 GMT on 5 February adds that Durutovic also met with Martin Mandic, general secretary of the Democratic Alliance of South Slavs in Hungary, and Marko Markovic, editor-in-chief of the Serbocroation daily NARODNE NOVINE.]

LOSONCZI PRESENTS AWARD TO ACADEMICIAN

LD060939 Budapest MTI in English 1154 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 5 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Presidential Council has awarded the banner decorated with laurel wreath of the Hungarian People's Republic at state prize-winner Academician Jozsef Bognar, general director of the Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and director of the World Economic Research Institute, in recognition of his science policy and managerial work and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The honour was presented on Thursday by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Also present were Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

BRIEFS

SPANISH TOURISM TALKS -- Budapest, January 30 (MTI) -- Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar paid an official visit to Spain January 26 to 30, on the invitation of Abel Caballero, Spanish minister of transport, tourism and communication. At talks the sides reviewed bilateral tourism relations and their development opportunities. Zoltan Juhar met the president of the Federation of Spanish Travel Agencies, and other leading tourism experts, including the presidents of the Plaza and the Husa hotel chains. The talks focused on developing bilateral tourism relations, and the possible participation of Spanish hotel companies in Hungarian tourism development projects. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1558 GMT 30 Jan 87 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO IRAN

Reviews Bilateral Relations

LD032207 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 3 Feb 87

[By PAP special correspondent Marek Maszek]

[Text] Tehran, Feb 3 -- Poland's minister for foreign affairs, on an official visit to Iran since Monday, met here today with head of Iranian diplomacy 'Ali Akbar Velayati for the first round of talks.

During the talks, the sides reviewed bilateral relations stressing the long-standing friendship between Iran and Poland. The two ministers expressed the desire of their governments to further develop Polish-Iranian relations, and particularly to continue the high-level political dialogue. In this connection, the sides resolved to maintain permanent working contracts between the foreign ministries of the two countries. The sides also agreed to expand cooperation in international organizations. They decided that parliaments of the two countries, the Sejm and Majlis, would establish contacts.

As for the two-way trade and economic cooperation, the sides pointed to vast possibilities for further development existing in these domains. The ministers also discussed cultural, scientific cooperation (including the exchange of experts) and cooperation in the mutual exchange of information about Poland and Iran, also for the purposes of radio and television. Both sides underlined that the cooperation should be based on the principles of mutual benefits and equality, sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. Minister Orzechowski invited Minister Velayati to pay a visit to Poland.

Before the talks, Minister Orzechowski laid a wreath on the tombs of President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Premier Mohammad Javad Bahonar who were killed in a bomb attack in 1982.

Received by Leaders

LD042122 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Tehran, Feb 4 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski was received by President of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Khamene'i today.

Minister Orzechowski spoke about the Polish leadership's desire to develop relations with Iran. The minister said Poland had attentively received [as received] the Islamic revolution in Iran, significant for the entire region and progressive forces in the world. Referring to the traditions of cooperation with the Islamic world, Orzechowski informed the Iranian president that a Polish-language edition of Koran had been published in Poland of late, translated by Prof. Jozef Bielawski. The Polish minister presented a Polish copy of Koran to the president who accepted the book with interest, stressing that this gift was of exceptional value to him.

Recalling Poland's grave experience of World War Two, Minister Orzechowski said that mindful of that experience Poland wished the absurd Iranian-Iraqi war be finished. President Khamene'i positively referred to the development of all-round contacts between Poland and Iran.

Following a dinner given by Minister Velayati in honour of the Polish guest, Orzechowski called on a Christian cemetery here where nearly 2,000 Poles had been buried in the years 1942-44. The minister laid a floral bunch at an obelisk bearing an inscription: "To the memory of Polish exiles who on their way to the fatherland rest in God forever."

Later in the day, Orzechowski was received by Iranian Premier Mir Hoseyn Musavi. During the meeting, Minister Orzechowski presented Polish stand on basic international issues, particularly the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The desire of the Polish Government, which was expressed by Premier Zbigniew Messner in his message to Premier Musavi, is the termination of this war, bringing harm to the interests of both fighting states and suffering to both nations, whereas its continuation lies in the interest of imperialism alone. The message contains an invitation for the Iranaian premier to pay a visit to Poland. Mir Hoseyn Musavi said that he would visit Poland with pleasure, which would prove the lifting of political dialogue to a higher level and the development of cooperation.

Concludes Visit

SD051809 Warsaw PAP in English 1603 GMT 5 Feb 87

[BY PAP special correspondent Marek Mazek]

[Text] Tehran, Feb 5 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski ended his visit to Iran today. The second round of Polish-Iranian talks presided over by the chiefs of diplomacy of both countries, Marian Orzechowski and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, wound up today after the sides had exchanged views on international issues. Marian Orzechowski presented the activities and initiatives of socialist countries to consolidate peace and save the world from the threat of an outbreak of nuclear war. In connection with the sides discussed the current situation in Europe.

Views were also exchanged on the issue of the Middle East conflict, including the Palestinian issue and other regional issues. The sides stressed the dangers which the civil war in Lebanon poses. Minister Orzechowski presented the Polish stance on the war between Iran and Iraq which entials great suffering of both nations. He stressed that a path leading to the peaceful solution of this conflict with the interests of both states taken into account should be found. This would have a positive impact on the situation in the region and the whole world, Orzechowski underlined. The chief of Polish democracy also presented the Polish stance on the issue of Afghanistan, underscoring the wieght of the proposals of national reconciliation in that country forwarded by President Najibullah and the importance of the withdrawal of 6 Soviet Army regiments stationed in Afghanistan for the solution of the Afghan issue. The sides broadly discussed issues tied with the movement of non-aligned countries and especially the proposals of the movement aimed at decreasing expenditures for arms and to appropriate these funds for development goals.

A programme of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and Iran for the years 1987-1988 was signed at the end of the visit.

Further Reportage

For Tehran coverage of the visit to Iran by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, including talks held with Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Prime Minister Musavi, see the Iran section of the 5 February South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MEETINGS MARK FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH USSR

Festivities Held in Bucharest

AU031939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/2/1987 -- A meeting was held at the club of the fine mechanics enterprise of Bucharest on February 3 to mark the 39th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the USSR.

Attending were party and state activists, representatives of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, of the Romanian Institute of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and working people in Bucharest enterprises. Present were the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association now visiting Romania, and members of the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest.

Speaking about the significance of the event were Victor Nicolescu, deputy manager of the enterprise, and Sergey G. Shcherbakov, alternature member of the CC of the CPSU, minister of education of the USSR, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association. The speakers underscored the importance of the treaty for the growth of friendly and cooperative ties between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR as well as the deciding role the Romanian-Soviet summit meetings and talks have played in the strengthening and and diversification of links of cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of socialism, understanding and peace throughout the world.

Speakers View Relations

AU051055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2024 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 4/2/1987 -- A festive meeting was held in Bucharest on February 4 on the anniversary of 39 years since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the USSR, organized by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association in cooperation with the Bucharest City RCP Committee.

Attending were executives of ministries, party and state activists, representatives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions, students.

Present were a delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association led by Sergey G. Shcherbakov, alternate member of the CC of the CPSU, minister of education of the USSR, chairman of the Central Leadership of the Association, as well as members of the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest.

The significance of the event was underscored by Mihai Dulea, vice-chairman of the council of Socialist Culture and Education, who emphasized the importance of the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the USSR, a document of high significance in the relations of multiple planes between the two countries and peoples, which marked a new, qualitatively superior stage in the evolution of those ties.

After referring to the rich traditions of the Romanian-Soviet friendly links, the speaker showed that the two countries' will and determination to further expand and deepen bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural spheres found an expression in the signing of a new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union on July 7, 1970.

The ties of friendship and solidarity between the leading political forces in the two countries, the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as well as the summit meetings and talks play a decisive role in the growth of Romanian-Soviet relations as a whole. The interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev have had a special significance in this respect.

Romania and the Soviet Union cooperate actively in the world and are determined to jointly contribute, alongside the other socialist countries, all the progresssive and democratic forces to the promotion of the policy of detente and disarmament, the establishment of a climate of security, understanding and broad collaboration in Europe and the world over.

Speaking was also Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union, who underlined that the treaty concluded 39 years ago had opened a new chapter in the Soviet-Romanian relations laying a solid basis for the deepening of fraternal friendship, the many-sided, mutually advantageous expansion of collaboration between the two countries on equal terms and their stepped-up cooperation in the international arena. He underscored that the ideas contained in the treaty could be found in the 1970 treaty, in the growth of the Soviet-Romanian cooperation on multiple planes, in the understandings reached at top level. In the context, the speaker pointed to the significance of the understandings concluded between Mikhail Gorbachev and Nicolae Ceausescu which are currently translated into fact and help the expansion and consolidation of cooperative ties between the two countries.

At the end of the meeting the participants saw a round pictorial exhibition with images of the economic and sociocultural life in the USSR. They could also see a Soviet documentary.

On the same occasion, a meeting was held at the club of the shipyard in Constanta.

The audience was addressed by Elena Borodi, secretary of the Constanta County RCP Committee, and by Nikolay K. Stepanov, consul of the General Consulate of the USSR in Constanta, who underlined the significance of the event.

BRIEFS

JANUARY COAL PRODUCTION -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, Febraury 4 1987 -- According to data centralized at the relevant ministry, the Romanian coal industry has fulfilled and overfulfilled its plan for January. A rough sum-up shows that, as compared with the similar period of last year, by almost 500,000 more tons of coal were extracted. [sentence as received] In the largest coalfield, Rovinari, 1.5 million tons of lignite were extracted in January, which tops by 13 per cent the plan provisions, and the plan for January in the Motru coalfield was fulfilled and overfulfilled. The mining combines of Ploiesti and Banat, that controls the mines in the Carase-Severin coalfield, have fulfilled their plan and managed to supply additionally the thermoelectric power plants and other end-users with tens of thousands of tons of coal. In the Jiu Valley, a coalfield supplying more than half of the country's coking coal, the miners hewed sizeable amounts of mineral coal above plan provisions. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1244 GMT 4 Feb 87 AU]

VIDIC QUESTIONS U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR TESTS

LD061140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1044 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav daily POLITIKA in its today's issue assesses that the Americans, with their 25th atomic test in Nevada in the eighteen months, have brought the Soviet side in a position to declare itself whether or not it will maintain its unilatral moratorium.

Author of the POLITIKA article Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), wonders why the U.S. official policy and military-industrial complex should not respond at long last to the demands for mankind's security.

Noting that the Gorbachev-Reagan Reykjavik talks have brought the two sides, as they said publicly, closer to the possibility of making a historical turnabout regarding nuclear armament, Vidic asks why the least complex operation of the full suspension of nuclear tests should not be performed now when that would obviously be the first step towards the genuine end of the arms race.

No matter how one views the Soviet (?moves) and offers, concerning this question, Vidic maintains, the fact will remain that the Soviet Union had been calling the American side for eighteen months to join the mortorium and have a formal agreement made to this effect in Geneva, which would have a far-reaching healing effect on the entire climate in international relations.

Instead of having such points in the centre of political decision-making, the U.S. propaganda poses extremely irrelevant questions and guesswork as to whether or not the Soviet Union would renew its nuclear tests, as it had announced it would do in case the American side carries on with its tests, said Vidic in conclusion.

ITALY'S ANDREOTTI RECEIVES ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD062349 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2150 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Rome, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Yugoslav parliamentary delegation head Mijat Sukovic today assessed bilateral relations are very good.

During a meeting here today, Andreotti and Sukovic noted that favourable prospects exist for expanding industrial cooperation, joint ventures and joint marketing in third countries.

Andreotti underscored his country's resolve to support Yugoslavia's request for broader cooperation with the European Community and said he would invest personal efforts to this end at next week's meeting of the EC Council of Ministers. A new trade and financial agreement between Yugoslavia and the EC is to be signed shortly.

The Yugoslav pariamentarians and their host, Chairman of the Chamber of Representatives' Foreign Policy Committee Giorgio la Malfa, held a joint news conference earlier today.

They pointed out the closeness of the two countries' views on major international (?issues) and reaffirmed readiness to further promote the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. They also confirmed their wish to resolve the outstanding questions of the bilateral Osimo Accords signed in the mid-1970's.

Yugoslavia will this year endeavour to meet its obligation to build the roads envisaged by the accords, while Italy still has to adopt a law on the global protection of the Slovene national minority in Italy.

The two sides agreed that tals on (?the return) of art objects to Yugoslavia would resume on February 26, and that the two countries' delegations would meet in Rome on February 16 to resolve outstanding questions related to an accord on fishing in the Gulf of Trieste. The Assembly of Yugoslavia will then ratify the agreement.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation ended its three-day visit to Italy this evening.

HASANI CHAIRS 6 FEB PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD061805 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, [no date as received] -- A session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by Sinan Hasani, was held in Belgrade today.

During the session, the Presidency discussed and adopted a report on the outcome of the meeting of the Solidarity Fund for Aid to Frontline States and Liberation Movements in Southern Africa and Namibia that took place in New Delhi recently. The Presidency also considered a report on the visit to our country by President of Democratic Kampuchea Norodom Shanouk.

The Presidency judged that the meeting in Delhi ended successfully, and fulfilled all its objectives. This will make a significant contribution to efforts to implement the resolutions of the Eight Nonaligned Summit in Harare regrding colonialism, aparheid, and racial discriminatoin, which poses a serious threat to world peace.

Considering the outcome of the recent visit to our country by President of Democratic Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk, the Presidency assessed the talks with Prince Sihanouk about topical international issues as meaningful and useful. Emphasis was placed on Yugoslav support for all initiatives designed to bring about a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem, particularly for the eight-point plan drawn up by the coalition government.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS ROLE OF BORBA

LD052338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Summary] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- The SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium held a session today at which changes in the tax system were discussed. These changes should include measures for the encouragement of small-scale economy, technological innovations, and agricultural production.

"Members of the Presidium today gave full suport to the new program of development and editorial concept of BORBA. They noted that its consistent implementation would help BORBA increase its circulation amd the number of its readers throughout the country, consolidate its political influence, and contribute to the overcoming of differences.

"One of the main aims of the new editorial policy is for BORBA to become an open platform in which views and stands will be voiced and confronted on the most important social issues, said Stanislav Marinkovic, chief and executive editor of the paper. Just like the SAWPY, whose organ it is, BORBA must discourage laziness, irresponsibility, obstinancy, and everything that divides us and makes us quarrel. Our people must feel that BORBA is concerned about their worries and is pleased with their successes, stressed Marinkovic.

"The Presidium today also decided that BORBA should continue its publication as up to now -- in the Cyrillic alphabet in Belgrade and in the Latin one in Zagreb -- to the end of the year, when the financial viability of the two editions will be assessed and a decision made as to whether they should be joined into one, with the mixed alphabet. In the discussion on BORBA, which preceded today's session, support was given to the proposal on joining the two editions with the abstention of the Croat SAWP.

"A shortwave transmitter near Bijeljina will be made operational by the end of the year, which will enable reception of Radio Yugoslavia even in the most distant parts of the world, said Dragan Markovic, director of this radio station at the session of the Presidium. This transmitter will enable the broadcasting of a greater number of programs from radio stations in the republics and provinces for our workers and emigrants. The Presidium also adopted the work program of Radio Yugoslavia for this year."

Living and working conditions and the protection of environment will be discussed by the SAWPY Presidium in the spring.

COMPUTER FAILURE SHUTS DOWN KRSKO NUCLEAR PLANT

LD062032 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1800 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Because of a failure of the turbine control computer, the Krsko nuclear power plant has been shut down. Josip Aralica, the plant's technical director, said the fault was a minor one and probably lay in the electronic board of the computer module that operates and maintains the safety of the plant. The plant's closure has enabled experts to carry out regular maintenance and to resolve other faults. According to Aralica, the Krsko nuclear power plant will be reconnected to the electricity grids of Slovenia and Croatia on Monday [8 February] morning. This means that over the next few days the two republics will suffer a shortfall in electricity supply of 15 million kwh.

TANJUG RESPONDS TO MLADINA 'DISSIDENT' ARTICLE

LD061354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- MLADINA, a Slovene youth paper, recently criticized TANJUG for being late in reporting that Milovan Djilas was issued a passport. However, the paper contradicts itself since its claims that such an announcement means "the manipulation of the public to suggest the openness of our authorities."

It is strange that MLADINA is so interested in knowing quickly that Djilas had a passport issued. For more than 8 years he did not ask for a passport, though in this period he presented himself to the world as a martyr and victim of the Yugoslav authorities. Playing on this card of the "most prominent Yugoslav dissident," he received large sums of money.

MLADINA virtually defends Djilas and says nothing against his actions. Moreover, it says that even by not issuing a passport the authorities cannot prevent the disseminating of ideas.

This is true. Djilas has been disseminating his ideas and they have become attractive, obviously not for Yugoslavs, but for reactionary circles in the West. Probably MLADINA knows that THE NEW YORK TIMES once substantiated its claim that the U.S. CIA was directly involved in publishing and distributing Djilas' books, particularly "THE NEW CLASS," for which (Arthur Macy Cox), CIA official in Geneva, was responsible.

THE NEW YORK TIMES says that the CIA was involved in writing, publishing and distributing books in various ways -- by directly providing compensation for expenses and publishing, or by guaranteeing sales of a sufficient number of copies to make the book fiancially viable for the publisher.

MLADINA also asks: "Who opens the doors of a cargo?" implying in this, probably, that the authorities in Yugoslavia keep people in a cage; that is, do not allow them to travel abroad. Millions of departures every year and a million and more of those who temporarily work abroad are a convincing proof for everybody that things are different. But colleagues from MLADINA do not see this. To them, it seems, what matters more is to open the doors of a cage to anyone and anything. The author of the article is obviously in some kind of a cage.

DJILAS ANNOUNCES DOMESTIC PUBLICATION OF WORKS

AU062055 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Some books by Milovan Djilas, which have ben printed all over the world but not in his own country, will now allegedly be published in Yugoslavia. This is what the 76-year-old writer announced recently in Belgrade. These books are mainly those without an obviously political content -- but there is one very important exception. Djilas, a native of Montenegro, hopes that his memoirs about the War of the Partisans -- this is the book's title -- will be published in Yugoslavia.